Vol. V No. V.

THE Madras Monthly JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER, FOR NOVEMBER 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.

MADRAS:
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THE CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS AND SELECTIONS.

	PAGE.
Memoirs of the late General Paoli,	703
A War-Whoop,	720
The Bedoin Arabs,	722
Female Reſerve,	725
A Senſible Madman,	726
The Four Ages, concluded from our laſt,	727
The Iriſh Prieſt,	744
Account of the Kaffers,	745
On Reading of Novels,	748
A Welſh Country Juſtice,	749
The Cape of Good Hope, and its Inhabitants,	751
A Puppy of the New School,	757
Rudely, or the Swiſs Herdſman,	762
Dr. Benjamin Franklin,	765
An Italian Pedlar,	766
The World,	*ibid.*

APOLLONIAN WREATH,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED POETRY.

Lines written on the occaſion of ſome friends mourning for the loſs of their relative, Captain George Warden, who died in the prime of life, while actively employed in the ſervice of his Country,	767
Another,	*ibid.*
Lines on the premature death of a Young Lady,	768
Lines in honor of the Tars of Old England,	769
The Fourth of June,	*ibid.*
The Butterfly and Maggot, a Tale, inſcribed to a Lady,	770
Epigram on an Epigram,	771
Matrimony,	*ibid.*
To the Admirers of Petrarch,	772
Cupid Strayed,	*ibid.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,
OF MADRAS, BENGAL, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AND PENANG.

Genuine Cochineal Inſect—A reward of 5000 Pagodas offered by Government for the importation of	773
Ten per Cent Decennial Loan,	*ibid.*
Shipping Intelligence,	774, 777, 797
The Comet,	775
Appointment of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, to the Chief Command of the Coaſt Army,	*ibid.*
Arrival of Lieutenant General Hewett at Calcutta, and his Excellency's appointment as Commander in Chief in India,	776
Feſtival of Doorgah Poojah,	778
A moſt ſerious accident happened to Mr. D. L'Etang and Mr. Blin,	779
Cultivation of the Grape at Bombay,	781
Captain George Warden, death of,	782
Singular and perilous adventures which happened to Major O'Neil,	*ibid.*
Revolution at Bagdad,	783

PAGE.
Surat Theatricals, ... 784
Appearance of Tygers near Bombay, and the Superstition of the Hindoos on the occasion. 785
Civil Appointments, ... 786, 797
Contract for supplying Spirituous Liquors under this Government, 786
Scheme of the Madras Government Lottery for the year 1807-8, . 787
Trial of Lieutenants James Munro Robison, and George William Rawlins, at the Madras Admiralty Sessions, . . . 789
Arrival of the Honorable Sir James Mackintosh, at this Presidency, 795
Captures by the Enemy, ... ibid
Marriages, Births, and Deaths, ... 847

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Recapture of Buenos Ayres, - - - - - 798
Royal Family, - - - - - 799
Order of Council for the restoration of all ships and goods of the Inhabitants of Hamburgh and Bremene, - - - - 800
City Business, - - - - - - 801
Important Intelligence to the 22d June, - - 798 to 806
New South Wales, - - - - - - 803
The Armies, - - - - - - - 804
Official Account of the failure in Egypt, and causes of those disasters, 807
Distribution of the British Naval Force, - - - 814
Prussian General Tauenzien, - - - - - ibid
The King, - - - - - - - 815
Entertainment at the New Rooms, Waterford, - 816
Captain Love, - - - - - - 819
Prospect of Peace, - - - - - 820
Fashions for June, from "Le Beau Monde," - - - 821
Election of Scots Peers, - - - - - - 822
The Late Ministers, - - - - - - 823
Oxford University, - - - - - - 824
Longivity, . - 825
A merited Eulogium on his Grace the Duke of Richmond, . 826
Loss of the Jackall Gunbrig, ... 827
The Principles of the Roman Catholics, . . . 828
Elopement in High Life, ... 830
Trinity Company, - - - - - - 831
General Assembly, Edinburgh, - - - - - 832
Recall of the Swedish Minister from England, . . . 833
Political Principles, ... ibid.
The Volunteers, ... 834
Ceremonies observed at laying the Foundation Stone of St. George's Church of Glasgow, ... - 836
Interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, - 838
List of Ships now building in England, . . . ibid.
Sir Sidney Smith—the Order of St. Ferdinand conferred on, by His Sicilian Majesty. - . . . . ibid.
Bills in Chancery, ... 839
Europe Marriages and Deaths. 842

INTERSPERSED WITH

A great variety of entertaining and interesting Continental and English Extracts

THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER.

FOR

Vol. V. NOVEMBER. *No. V.*

1807.

Original Communications, &c.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE GENERAL PAOLI.

"Queſto grand'uomo mandato per Dio a liberare la Patria."*

CELEBRATED men have a juſt claim to the attention of the public. Their lives are not only accompanied with a certain degree of ſplendour that delights, but alſo with a variety of information, which cannot fail to inſtruct.

Reſpecting ſuch of our own countrymen as have acquired a dazzling reputation, we are always eager to aſcertain the origin, and to trace the progreſs, of their greatneſs; while we neceſſarily contemplate foreigners with a diminiſhed degree of curioſity. In the preſent inſtance, however, we behold a ſtranger, who intereſts us to the full as much as if he had been a native; for he has not only reſided among us for a ſeries of years, but has been conſi-

* A Corſican proverb, applied to Paoli by his countrymen.

dered the adopted child of a country, in conjunction with which he had acted and fought. In short, he has been long cherished, protected, and patronised in Great Britain, where he found an asylum during the latter part of an eventual life; and if he has eat the bread of the nation, it has at least been nobly and honourably earned.

Signor Pasquale Paoli was born at Rostino, in the island of Corsica, (as would appear from a variety of circumstances,) in the year 1726. He was the second son of Hiacinte Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cause; and consequently was a sworn enemy to the Genoese; for they had attempted to subjugate his native country, both by fraud and by arms; and, instead of endeavouring to acquire the attachment of the nation, had planted the seeds of an unconquerable hatred, by their rapaciousness, their cruelty, and their injustice. Uniting a narrow commerical jealousy with a fondness for fiscal tyranny, a capitation, a tithe, and a hearth-tax, three of the most odious imposts that could be devised, were levied with an uncommon degree of strictness, and that too on a nation totally devoid of wealth; while they were, at the same time, destitute of the means of supporting their new burthens, by being deprived of trade and manufactures But this was not all; for the poor Genoese nobles, who had modestly appended the *royal* crown of Corsica* to the arms of the republic, were sent over, from time to time, to enrich themselves with the spoils of an impoverished people; and, like the *Baillis* of Switzerland, pay their debts, and redeem their castles, by means of every species of oppression.

An avenger was at length found, in the person of Sampiero, a native Cosican, who had obtained the rank of colonel in the service of the King of France; but who was publicly poniarded in the midst of his followers, by a Genoese. The assassin having been cut in pieces by the indignant multitude, the senate decreed that the expences of a funeral ceremony should be defrayed by the public; and at the same time proposed, that a statue should be erected to his honour in the hall of the ducal palace, by the side of that of †Andrew Dorai!

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* The bank of St. George had a much better claim, to the honor of emblazoning a crown on its paper money, as it actually advanced the whole of the treasure for the extinction of certain claims on the part of the Kings of Naples and Arragon, and received in return the island of Corsica, by way of mortgage.

† It may not be unnecessary to observe in this place, that the memory of this great man was never disgraced by giving him an assassin for a colleague.

In 1725, the Genoese having insisted that, instead of *tythes in kind*, the full value in money should be paid by the islanders, a new revolt broke out, and the standard of liberty was once more unfurled by those hardy islanders. On this, the pretensions of their oppressors, instead of being diminished, were encreased: they insisted that all the commodities of the country should be sold to them alone; they seized on a lake for their own use, called *stagno di Diana*; the waters of which were converted into salt by the rays of the sun, while the families of Ciaccaldi and Raffaelli were deprived of their estates, in consequence of the most frivolous pretexts,

On this, Pompiliani and Fabio Filinghier were elected the leaders of the insurgents; and, although the latter was put to death by the poniard, a new war was only prevented by the intervention of the Emperor in 1732, who had sent Prince Louis of Wirtemberg to Corsica, with a body of 600 men, to the assistance of the republic.

Notwithstanding the *concordat* that followed, the Genoese governed with their usual injustice, and the Corsicans obeyed with the same reluctance as before. In a short time after, the former having found means to seize on and imprison those whom they termed the ring leaders during the late insurrection, a new war broke forth in consequence of so gross a breach of faith.

This event gave birth to the projects of Anthony Baron de Neuhoff, one of the most extraordinary men recorded in history. After having studied politics under the celebrated Swedish minister Baron Goertz, and served during some time along with that great warrior Charles XII., he entered into the service of the Emperor; resided during a short period at Florence, in the capacity of his Imperial Majesty's minister; and having received an offer of the crown of Corsica, provided he would place himself at the head of the insurgents, he accordingly repaired to Aleria, on board a vessel mounting 24 guns, and carrying an English flag. Soon after this (in March, 1736) he was conducted to Corte, the capital of this island; and, in a general assembly of the inhabitants, was immediately elected *King of Corsica and Capraja, under the name of Theodore I.

But as the natives have ever been impatient of superiority, they

* Theodore I. coined money, established laws, instituted the order of deliverance, and created a number of nobles, among whom was the father of Paoli, who obtained the dignity of a Marquis, and the post of Grand Treasurer.

ſoon became to the full as tired of their new ſovereign then, as they were of the Engliſh about half a century afterwards; and both were accordingly obliged to abdicate. The retreat of the former, however, muſt be allowed to have been more honourable, as his Majeſty King Theodore withdrew for the expreſs purpoſe of obtaining ſupplies, after having convoked a *conſulta*, in which he took a ſolemn and public leave of the nation. He alſo eſtabliſhed a regency, and, by an edict publiſhed at Sartene, conferred the proviſional government on twenty-eight nobles, at the head of whom we find the Marquis Hiacinte de Paoli, with the rank of Marſhal General.

Soon after this, the King of France ordered a body of men, under General de Maillebois, to land in Corſica, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting the Genoeſe. But as the natives were in no ſmall degree formidable, this commander offered his mediation: it however was refuſed on the part of the Marquis de Paoli, but accepted by his countrymen. On this, he immediately left his native iſland, in company with his two ſons, and repaired to the continent. Having obtained the countenance of one of the neighbouring princes, into whoſe ſervice (we believe) he entered, Hiacinte ſettled at Naples. While there, he ſoon perceived the ſeeds of extraordinary talents in his ſecond ſon, Paſquale; and being determined to beſtow a good education, on him, he placed his favorite child under the Jeſuits, then eſteemed the beſt maſters in Europe. Thus confided to their tuition, he attained an extraordinary degree of proficiency in the learned languages. Active, ſober, never indulging idleneſs, or abandoning either his mind or body to the groſſer pleaſures of ſenſuality, he, at an early period of life, conceived the bold idea of placing himſelf at the head of his nation, and becoming its deliverer. Meanwhile, he was introduced at court, obtained a commiſſion in the ſervice of Naples, and endeavoured to make himſelf acquainted with the art of war.

At an early period of his life, he diſplayed a lofty port, and exhibited what he himſelf was pleaſed to term,

"Una ſuperbia indicibile."

His mind, at the ſame time, became deeply imbued with all the ancient precepts relative to liberty; and when ſpoken to reſpecting the dangers that muſt be neceſſarily encountered in attempting to enfranchiſe his country, he was accuſtomed to reply by means of a line from Virgil:

"Vincit amor Patriæ laudumque immenſa cupido."

Meanwhile, his father, who appears to have been a man of *talents, brought him up with the most noble notions, and carefully inculcated the practice of all the heroic virtues. In addition to this, his own mind being filled with important objects, his passions, instead of being wasted in ignoble pursuits, were occupied solely with important objects. Accustomed to contemplate and reason on the practices of former times, he took part with the Stoics in preference to the Epicureans, and was eager to remark, "that while the former had produced but one greatman, the other could boast of a multitude."†

> "His mores, hæc duri immota Catonis,
> Secta fuit, servare modum, finemque tenere,
> Naturamque sequi, patriæque impendere vitam,
> Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo."
>
> *Lucan. Pharsal. lib. ii, l.* 380.

At length the time arrived when Paoli was to carry his schemes into execution. He accordingly took leave of his father, who, after embracing him with affection, expressed himself as follows:

"My dear son, I may possibly never see you again; but, in imagination, I shall ever attend on your footsteps. Your design is great and noble, and I doubt not but God will bless and assist you in it. The little which remains to me of life," adds the hoary chief, "I shall consecrate to your cause, by offering up my prayers and supplications to Heaven for your prosperity and protection."

Having repaired to his native island, he found a sudden change in respect to the difference of manners: for the people there were still rude, uncouth, and, in some respects, savage. They seemed, however, admirably fitted for war; and exhibited, at the same time, a steady determination either to recover their lost independence, or perish in the attempt.

As it was impossible, on account of his extreme youth, that he should all at once aspire to the honour of being one of the chiefs of his nation, Paoli officiated for a considerable time as secretary to Caffori, a phycian, who happened to be one of his own kinsmen, and who was at this period at the head of the malcontents.

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* There is a sonnetto still in existence, written by Hiacinte Paoli, to celebrate the exploits of his colleague, General Giafferi, who afterwards retired like himself to Naples, during the siege of Cordone. It begins with the two following lines:

> "A coronar l'Eroe di Cirno invitto,
> Morte descenda e se l'inchini il fato, &c."

† A Tour to Corsica, by James Boswell, Esq. p. 304.

At length, on the aſſaſſination of that leader, he preſented himſelf as his ſucceſſor; but he was oppoſed by Signor Matra, the ſon of a Marquis of the ſame name, who, like Paoli's own father, had been attached to the popular cauſe, and formed, in conjunction with him, one of the council of regency. Being a man of noble ſentiments, and uniting the patriot and the warrior in his own perſon, he formed a formidable rival to Paſquale; and the adherents of both parties having armed on the occaſion, the Paoliſts were defeated, and obliged, with their chief, to take refuge in a convent, where they were cloſely blockaded. But Matra ſoon after experienced the ſame tragical end as his two predeceſſors, Sampieri and Caffori. On this, his compititor was immediately liberated from his confinement, and publicly canvaſſed for the chieftainſhip, now become once more vacant.

Paoli appears to have been formed by nature to attain the hearts and ſuffrages of his countrymen, for his deportment was grave and prudent, and his judgment was matured by reflection rather than by age, while his patriotiſm was unqueſtioned, and his eloquence ſuperior to that of any of his rivals. He was accordingly unanimouſly choſen, *generaliſſimo*, in a full aſſembly of the people, when he had but attained the 29th year of his age. This joyful event was immediately announced, by means of a proclamation, "in the name of the ſupreme and general council of Corſica, addreſſed to the beloved people of that nation," dated from St. Antonio of the White Houſe, July 15, 1755. It was there ſtated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been unanimous in favour of Paſquale Paoli, a man whoſe virtues and abilities rendered him particularly worthy. He had expreſſed great reluctance," it was added, "to accept of the command, but had at length been prevailed upon to take upon himſelf the government; in the conduct of which he was to be aſſiſted by two counſellors of ſtate, and one of the moſt reputable perſons from each diſtrict, all of whom were to be changed once a month."

Paoli was accordingly entruſted with the ſole management of public affairs, both civil and military, and ſoon obtained ſuch an aſcendancy over the minds of the people, that they implicitly aſſented to every thing propoſed in his name. As his * patrimony was extremely ſlender, it became abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould

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* It conſiſted ſolely, as has been confidently ſaid, of a houſe and garden at Roſſino, the place of his birth.

obtain a settled revenue. His expences were accordingly provided for, by means of an annual tax, called "*Il pane del generale.*"

The situation of the island, in respecting to its internal government, being very unpromising, this chief new modelled the laws, discouraged assassinations, imported arms, and established the appearance, if not reality, of subordination. In addition to all this, he instituted schools, erected an university at Corte, and actually laid the foundation of a maritime power; or, at least, what was considered as such in that part of the Mediterranean, although it only consisted, in 1760, of a few *feluccas*, under the command of Count Peres, who was henceforward designated under the pompous title of the High Admiral of Corsica.

In 1761, the doge and senate of Genoa, perceiving the change lately effected among the natives by the good conduct of one man, sent a deputation to a general *consulta*, convoked at Vescovato, for the express purpose of proposing terms of accommodation; but as the pulse of liberty now beat high, it was unanimously resolved never to make any peace with the enemy, unless on the express condition of Corsica being guaranteed in the full enjoyment of its independence. A memorial to the same effect was also addressed, at the same time, to all the sovereigns of Europe.

At length, in 1768, this petty and tyrannical republic, being now in despair of ever bending the Corsicans again to its yoke, actually determined to dispose of the island to the best bidder. Accordingly, the sovereignty was transferred to France (at least, so far as such a transfer can be esteemed legal), for the sum of forty millions of livres, a large portion of which was however deducted as an antecedent debt.

But Paoli, although greatly alarmed was not utterly dismayed by this cession. On the contrary, he aroused and prepared the spirit of his followers for a fresh contention, and animated them to persevere, with additional zeal, in the defence of their liberties and independence against all opposers. He, at the same time, solemnly promised never to abandon the cause, but either to triumph or fall at the head of his countrymen!

This heroic resolution, coupled with the justice of the cause in which he had embarked, obtained for him the esteem and regard of every lover of humanity throughout Europe. He had already added to his reputation, by driving the Genoese from the open country, shutting them up in the maritime towns, and besieging thecity of St. Fiorenzo; which he was only prevented from taking possession of by the ignorance of his countrymen in respect to the

attack of fortified places, as well as the total want of cannon of every description, without which it was utterly impossible to make any impression on a town defended according to the modern rules of war.

But the situation of these brave islanders was soon altered for the worse, as *M. de Marbœuf, an officer of considerable talents, had landed with six battalions, in 1764. But yet Baoli was still considered, by all parties, at the legitimate chief, and it was not until some time after that a new war, and that too with such a powerful monarchy as France, became inevitable.

Meanwhile, the people of England, always impressed with noble ideas in behalf of freedom, began to conceive a high notion of the inhabitants of Corsica, and to feel a generous wish to serve them. This passion was not a little inflamed by the writings of a young † Scotchman, who had been induced to visit that island in 1765, without any introduction than a letter from the celebrated author of the Social Contract.

By this means he obtained an introduction to Paoli, whom he describes as follows: "I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and open carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit; but on the arrival of the French he thought a little external elegance might be of use, to make the government appear in a more respectable light.

"He asked me, what were my commands for him? I presented him a letter from Count Rivarola; and when he had read it, I shewed him my letter from Rousseau. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. I have already said, that he is a great physiognomist. In consequence of his being on continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten

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* M. de Marbœuf, was much beloved by the natives. It was he, indeed, who protected the family of Bonaparte: and being very much attached, as has been said to his mother, obtained leave for him, during the reign of Louis XV, to be sent to *l'Ecole Militaire.*

† The late Mr. Boswell, son of Lord Auchinleck, one of the lords of session, a gentleman who seems to have begun the world as a speculative whig, and to have ended it as a practical tory.

minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly faying a word, while he looked at me with a fteadfaft, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he fearched my very foul.

"This interview was for a while very fevere upon me. I was very much relieved when his referve wore off, and he began to fpeak more. I then ventured to addrefs him with this compliment to the Corficans: 'Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately vifited Rome. I am come from feeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now fee the rife of another."

This event, trifling as it may appear, tended not a little, in confequence of the policy of Paoli, to raife him in the eftimation of his own countrymen, and even of the neighbouring ftates. Bofwell was immediately lodged in the houfe of Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor, and vifited by all the nobility; and whenever he chofe to furvey the country, was attended by a party of foldiers. "One day," fays he, "when I rode out, I was mounted on Paoli's own horfe, with rich furniture of crimfon velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me. I allowed myfelf to indulge a momentary pride in the parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleafure of ftate and diftinction, with which mankind are fo ftrangely intoxicated." It was eafy to countenance, or even to originate, the report that a gentleman, whofe zeal alone carried him into the wilds of Corfica, had been fent thither on a fecret miffion; and the "*Ambafciadore Inglefe*," by means of the Avignon Gazette, was foon introduced to the notice of all the people of Europe.

While Paoli was thus flattering the vanity of his countrymen, and confolidating his own power, the conqueft of the whole ifland feems to have been meditated by the court of France. Louis XV. an indolent and voluptuous prince, addicted to the loofeft pleafures, and regulated by the will of his miftreffes and his minifters, was prevailed upon to make the attempt in 1768. M. de Chauvelin, one of his favourites, and the father of that ambaffador whom we have feen at our own court, as the reprefentative of Lewis XVI. was accordingly nominated to the command of the expedition.

The army deftined for the acquifition of the poor, barren, and defolate ifland of Corfica, was compofed of fixteen battalions and two legions, amounting in all to about 5000 men. Thefe were to be fupported by a fquadron, confifting of two fail of the line, two frigates, fix armed brigantines, a number of trafports, &c. It was evidently the intereft of the Englifh nation to have prevented this acquifition on the part of France: but a *fecret* under-

ſtanding appears at that time to have ſubſiſted between the two courts, and a ſpirit of compliance actually evinced itſelf on this occaſion that cannot be accounted for on any honorable principle. Lord Chatham did not at that humiliating period preſide in the councils of the nation; yet we have always underſtood, that the late Marquis of Lanſdowne (then Earl of Shelburne) objected to the tameneſs with which ſuch an inſult was borne, and that he actually reſigned the important office then held by him, in conſequence of it.

Be this as it may, a furious war enſued between France and Corſica; in which numbers, military ſcience, money, and diſcipline, were on one ſide; and on the other, an almoſt unarmed multitude, enthuſiaſm, bravery, and a good cauſe.

As the Corſicans were unprovided with artillery, and even with bayonets, and combatted individually rather than in regular maſſes, in would have been highly impolitic for them to have encountered the French in the plain, and thus placed the fate of their country on the iſſue of a pitched battle. On the contrary, it was their intereſt to prolong the war, in order to give time for the intervention of the neutral powers. Paoli, therefore, poſted his troops on the heights of Nebbio, de la Croce, and St. Antonio, where they remained firm; hoping, in a mountainous warfare, to be able to contend with leſs inequality than in the low country. They were, obliged, however, after repeated charges, to retire before the veteran troops of France, who acted in concert, and poſſeſſed a variety of advantages.

On this, the iſlanders withdrew behind the Guolo, but not until they had already exhibited ſuch a ſpecimen of their bravery, that, inſtead of purſuing the enemy, Chauvelin found it abſolutely neceſſary to draw reinforcements from his own coaſt.

In the courſe of a ſhort period, the tide of war turned againſt the invaders; and the Corſicans, (who had hitherto acted on the defenſive) at length became the aſſailants. Many officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion, particularly Clemente Paoli, the elder brother of the General. He was a ſingular man, who united the moſt exemplary deference to the ſuperſtitions of the church, with a paſſionate attachment to the profeſſion of arms, and led the life of a monk, when he did not act in the capacity of a warrior. Perceiving that a conſiderable body of French troops, with the uſual audacity of that nation, had penetrated into the Pieva, or diſtrict of Caſinca, he called on the natives to riſe in a body; and having aſſembled four or five thouſand of them, he at-

tacked the enemy, forced the Post of *La Penta*, obliged the foe to recross the river, and actually drove them before him to *Notre Dame dell' Orto*. But this was not all, for no sooner had his success been made generally known, than the detached camp of St. Nicholas was attacked by multitudes of armed men, and General Grandmaison, who commanded there, was obliged to fall back to Oletta. The town of Borgo was the next object, on which the conquerors fixed their attention; and although utterly unacquainted with both the art and the means of attacking fortified stations, they found means to penetrate into the place, and make a lodgement there.

On this, M. de Chauvelin, resolved to advance in person, with the main body of the army, while Paoli, being encouraged by the recent conduct of his troops, determined to give him battle. An action accordingly took place on the 5th of September, 1768; for the French having advanced in three separate columns, hoping, by means of a combined movement, to carry every thing before them, the Corsicans, as usual, placed themselves in ambush, and, as they fired with all the certainty of American riflemen, they of course made a great slaughter. Of three hundred of the garrison of Borgo, who sallied out during the fight, one man only returned alive; and that place was accordingly obliged to surrender next day.

After this, the French General retired first to Bastia, and then to Versailles, chagrined to behold some of the best troops of France circumvented, defeated, and killed, by a body of mountaineers, headed by a General, who was acquainted with the theory of war alone, and had never, until now, beheld an engagement. The conclusion of the campaign of 1768, so disgraceful to the French army, and so honourable to its enemies, afforded a fair opportunity for the intervention of the maritime powers. But as M. de Choiseul, at that time minister to Louis XV. was but too well acquainted with the dispositon of the British cabinent, which could alone have animated the allied courts into action, he determined to send powerful reinforcements to Corsica. These consisted of twenty battalions, two legions, and twelve hundred mules; and the command of the whole was entrusted to the Count de Vaux.

This officer unfortunately happened not only to be brave and active, but also to possess a mind well acquainted with all the resources of war. He himself was familiar with the scene of action, and well aware of all the faults committed by his predecessor, who

had only escaped from disgrace, and even from punishment, by the personal attachment and regard of the monarch, in whose debaucheries he had for many years participated.

The new commander in chief, fearing above all things lest the war should be protracted, determined to divide his army into two columns, of about twelve battalions each, and by one grand movement put an end to the contest, by the complete subjugation of the whole island of Corsica. Paoli, from this moment, foresaw that his country must not only be overrun, but conquered. He, however, defended the bridge of Guolo, and the village of Valle, with a considerable degree of obstinacy; after which, he retired with about six thousand men to the top of a mountain, surmounted with a Turkish mosque, originally built by the Saracens, and since converted into a christian church, dedicated to St. Peter. As this commanded the four adjacent valleys, and was considered as the last and chief defence of the island, every thing depended on keeping possession of it. But the Corsicans were equally overpowered by numbers and by skill; and fifteen hundred of them having been nearly cut off, in an attempt against the French army at Ponte Nuovo, the final subjugation of the natives was now unhappily accomplished.

Dumourier, who served on this occasion, with the rank of Adjutant-General, is liberal enough, in the Memoirs of his own Life, to pay the highest compliments both to the Corsicans and their chief. In respect to the former, he observes as follows:

"It is astonishing that this handful of islanders, destitute of artillery, fortifications, magazines, and money, should have kept France at bay during two campaigns, although she had no other enemies to cope with. But liberty doubles the valour and the strength of man.

"Paoli," says he, in another place, "has rendered his name illustrious, in consequence of the vigour with which he supported the cause of public liberty among the Corsicans; but in truth, it was a little at the expence of their individual freedom. In the course of this war, he displayed great genius, and a noble consistency; had he been endowed with military talents, had he known how to have instructed his countrymen in that species of hostility best suited to the natural bent of their genius, he would have destroyed our little army in 1768, and done us much more harm than we experienced in 1769."

This celebrated chief had the good fortune to escape during the general confusion, with the loss of his library and his baggage.

Having with ſome difficulty aſſembled a few of his faithful followers, among whom was his own brother, he repaired to the ſea ſide, and being accompanied by theſe on board an armed veſſel, bearing the Engliſh flag, which had been provided for his reception, he was landed in Italy.

After remaining a ſhort time at Leghorn, he repaired to England, where he had many friends and admirers. Indeed, it was but a few days before his final retreat, that he had received a liberal ſubſcription, from a number of private individuals, for the expreſs purpoſe of enabling him to continue the war againſt France.*

Immediately on his arrival, the patriots, at the eaſtern extremity of the metropolis tranſmitted a formal invitation to the General, to repair to the city, where an entertainment had been provided for him. Alderman Beckford, Mrs. Macaulay, Alderman Fecothick, and a number of his friends and admirers were all preſent on this occaſion, and expected his appearance with impatience: but the General having received an intimation from the patriots of the weſt end of the town, that his preſence would give offence to the court, he felt himſelf ſuddenly *indiſpoſed*, and ſent his ſecretary with an excuſe.

Meanwhile Paoli was preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received. He was at the ſame time gratified with a penſion† for himſelf, while a liberal proviſion was made for his brother Signor Clemente Paoli, and alſo for his nephew Signor Barbaggio, the latter of whom, had accompanied him to England, while the former reſided in Italy.

From this time forward, the Ex-General remained chiefly in London, leading the quiet life of a private gentleman, keeping an hoſpitable table, a carriage, and every thing appertaining to a man of fortune. Having been waited upon, ſoon after his arrival, by Mr. Boſwell, the latter preſented Dr. Johnſon to him, on the 10th of October, 1769. "They met with a manly eaſe," ſays Mr. B.‡" mutually conſcious of their own abilities, and of the abilities of each other. The General ſpoke Italian, and Dr. Johnſon, Engliſh, and underſtood one another very well, with a little aid of interpretation from me, in which I compared myſelf to an iſthmus, that joins two great Continents."

* The Aldermen Beckford and Fecothick, together with Samuel Vaughan, Eſq. were the truſtees.

† Twelve hundred pounds per annum.

‡ Life of Samuel Johnſon, L. L. D. vol. ii, p. 76.

During the ſpace of twenty-three years, Paoli enjoyed an honourable and ſecure aſylum in Great Britain, where he of courſe expected to end his days. But the extraordinary events of the French Revolution at length induced him to embark anew in the ſtorms of civil ſtrife.

No ſooner had the Conſtituting Aſſembly proclaimed liberty to the nation, than the fate of Corſica appeared to be meliorated, and a people ſo long oppreſſed, received a glimpſe of freedom. On perceiving that his native country had become one of the departments of France, her ancient chief tranſmitted a letter to his fellow-citizens, in which he expreſſed his congratulations on this event, but lamented at the ſame time that he could not rejoin them conſiſtently with his gratitude and attachment to the British nation.

Notwithſtanding this, he took leave of his friends here, and repaired to Paris in 1792; having been well received by the party then in power, he pronounced a ſpeech at the bar of the aſſembly, in which he obſerved, "that after a painful exile of more than twenty years, he now rejoiced to behold his country reſtored to the poſſeſſion of her rights and privileges, by the generoſity of the French nation." He, at the ſame time, expreſſed his readineſs "to contribute, as much as it was in his power, to the happineſs of his fellow citizens."

Theſe ſentiments being highly popular at that period, experienced general applauſe; and Paoli having taken the oath of fidility in the face of the nation, was thus enabled to reinſtate himſelf, in all his former power and authority. Soon after this, he embarked for Corſica, where he was received with an extraordinary degree of attachment and reſpect. In conſequence of this, he was elected mayor of Baſtia, commander in chief of the national guard, and preſident of the department; in fine, he ſoon acquired more authority in the iſland, than before its ſubjugation by the French.

Notwithſtanding this, he appears to have been ſtill ambitious of its entire independence, and an epoch ſoon arrived, when he imagined that ſo deſirable an event might be effected with impunity. This was the execution of Louis XVI. which divided the French nation into two parties, rendered a civil war exceedingly probable, and animated the enemies of the new republic with new hopes.

The Convention having been informed of his ſecret practices, immediately iſſued orders to Paoli, to repair to their bar, and defend himſelf againſt the accuſations of his enemies: but he pleaded

his age and infirmities, with a view of gaining time, and aſſured that aſſembly, he would never be found defective in reſpect to his duty. To a ſecond decree, more peremptory than the firſt, he replied in a different manner, and with more frankneſs; after which he replied to Corte, the ancient capital, ſituate in the centre of the iſland, where ſurrounded by his friends and adherents, he laughed at the proclamation which had been iſſued, declaring him a traitor, and ſetting a price on his head.

On this occaſion, however, a number of the moſt powerful families in Corſica declared againſt him; and Saliceti, Arena, Gentili, Caſa Bianca, together with many of thoſe who had ſworn fidelity to the new conſtitution, and like himſelf ſubſcribed the civic oath, publicly declared, that they could not aſſiſt in ſubverting thoſe regulations, in favour of which they had taken ſo ſolemn a vow, in the face of Heaven and of mankind.

On the other hand the whole body of the clergy, diſguſted at the late reforms, which had deprived them of a large portion of their revenues, ſided with their ancient chief; and to theſe adhered all ſuch as were eminently devoted to the church of Rome, a numerous and powerful claſs of men, who aſſumed to themſelves the appellation of the *ſacred band.* But as Paoli knew from long experience, that it was impoſſible to reſiſt the power of France alone and unſupported, he determined to call in the aſſiſtance of England, which at this period occupied Toulon, and waged war, with a degree of vigour and of bitterneſs, hitherto unexampled in the annals of that kingdom. He accordingly invited the Britiſh Admiral,* who had been recently foiled in an expedition againſt his native country, to invade it anew, with a fleet, accompanied by a body of troops, to whom he was prepared to give every poſſible ſuccour, having been once more elected *Generaliſſimo*, in a grand council of the nation. That officer, having firſt diſpatched Colonel, now General Sir John Moore, together with the late Major Kœhler, to examine into the proſpects and reſources of the inſurgents, an expedition ſailed from the bay of Hieres, January 24, 1805, for the expreſs purpoſe of driving the French out of the Iſland. A body of troops having been landed under Lieutenant General Dundas, the tower of Mortella was taken with ſome difficulty; after which, Fornelli was attacked with ſucceſs, and St. Fiorenzo having been evacuated, Baſtia and Calvi, alſo, yielded to the victors.

* Lord Hood.

Immediately, after this, a general *Consulta* was aſſembled at Corte; and Paoli having been elected Preſident, the Repreſentatives of the nation unanimouſly voted the union of Corſica with the Britiſh Crown. This propoſition having been readily accepted, on the part of Sir Gilbert Elliot, (now Lord Minto,) then his Majeſty's commiſſioner, he was immediately inveſted with the dignity of Vice-Roy. A new conſtitution was ſoon after formed, which, if not exactly ſuitable to the genius of the nation, muſt be allowed to have been exceedingly favourable to liberty; for theſe ſubjects now received as a boon, many of thoſe very privileges which the inhabitants of England had long demanded in vain as a right, particularly ſhort parliaments, and an equal repreſentation of the people.

It might have been ſuppoſed, that the triumph of Paoli was complete, and his happineſs placed on ſuch a permanent baſis, as never to be either ruffled or diſturbed during the remainder of his life. But the fact, which proved directly the reverſe, tends not a litle to demonſtrate the mutability of human happineſs. A jealouſy, how juſtly founded we are unable to determine, ſoon after took place between the Britiſh Viceroy, and the Corſican Chief, the reſult of which was undoubtedly connected with the future fate of the Iſland: Paoli, however, on this occaſion, cheerfully yielded to the force of circumſtances, and was generous enough before his departure, to addreſs a valedictory letter to his countrymen, in which he exhorted them to cultivate the friendſhip of the Engliſh, and remain firm in their allegiance to his Majeſty George III.

Theſe loyal effuſions, however, during his abſence, were attended but with little effect; for the natives, naturally inconſtant, ſoon became diſguſted with their new allies and protectors. Dazzled alſo at the ſame time, perhaps, with the ſplendour of the victories of their countryman, Buonaparte, in Italy, and determined, above all things, on a re-union with France; it was at length deemed neceſſary, on the part of the Engliſh troops, to evacuate an iſland which has proved deſtructive to every nation connected with it either by friendſhip, or by enmity.

Meanwhile a ſad reverſe of fortune attended on Paoli; for, by the failure of a commercial houſe at Leghorn, he loſt the ſum of five thouſand pounds, which was all that he poſſeſſed in the world. In addition to this, the payments of his penſion had been ſuſpended; and on his arrival in England, he was not received at Court with ſo much attention, as heretofore.

About this period, he was viſited by the author of this article,

who found him in an obscure lodging, above a shop in Oxford-road, whence he at length removed into a small house in Edgeware-road, on the right hand side, a little beyond the turnpike. The remainder of his life is one entire blank, totally devoid of incidents, until death, which had been preceded by a lingering illness, on Thursday, February 5, 1807, in the 81st year of his age.

Few foreigners, however distinguished, have been so much caressed in England, as the late General Pasquale Paoli. By living in habits of familiarity with men of letters, his name and exploits acquired fresh celebrity; and Boswell, Goldsmith, Johnson, Macaulay, Barbauld, and Lord Littelton, although differing in almost every thing else, most cordially united in his praise. Abroad too, his reputation was greatly respected; and the eulogiums of such a man as Rousseau, then in the zenith of his reputation, was alone sufficient to ensure reputation throughout the rest of Europe.

While his laurels were still green, it was usual to compare Paoli to Timoleon, and Epimanondas; and it was appositely remarked by an English minister, that the same thing might have been said of him, as had been formerly uttered by the Cardinal de Retz, in respect to the famous Montrose, "that he was one of those men, who are no longer to be found any where but in the Lives of Plutarch."

That the Corsican Chief, was a great man, cannot well be denied; but it is the opinion of those, who have enjoyed an opportunity of studying his character, that he was a politician rather than a soldier; that he shone in council more than in arms; and that the leading feature of his public conduct, was a certain degree of *Italian policy*, which taught him to refine and speculate on every event.

Among his countrymen he was adored; and to support his superiority, he made use of those arts which have usually passed under the name of *pious frauds*. These, perhaps, appeared indispensably necessary for the government of barbarians! Accordingly, like, Numa, he pretended to a direct communication with the Deity,* and also affected on all occasions, after the manner of the heroes

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* That this amiable Chief, should have persuaded an uncivilized nation, that the received intimation of future events from above, is but little surprising; but that he should have also persuaded one of the inhabitants of an enlightened country, is absolutely unaccountable. Let it be recollected, however, that some of the countrymen of Mr. Boswell, at that very period, actually believed in *second sight*.

of old, to be ſurrounded by dogs, of a particular breed, which were indeed neceſſary to preſerve him from aſſaſſination.

It is not a little remarkable, that Corſica, an Iſland which ſeems to have been equally deſpiſed both by the ancients and moderns, ſhould have produced two men, one of whom engaged the attention of all Europe, towards the middle of the laſt century, while another ſeems, unhappily for the repoſe of mankind, deſtined to regulate its fate, at the beginning of the preſent.

FROM COBBETT'S JOURNAL.

CONCERNING A WAR-WHOOP.

THERE are not words in our language which have ſo often been written in letters of blood, as *No Popery*.

Henry VIII. put to death Sir Thomas More, Fiſher, the biſhop of Rocheſter, and numberleſs inferior victims, that we might have *No Popery*.

Under Edward VI. Cardinal Beaton, was aſſaſſinated in Scotland; Tonſtal, and other Engliſh biſhops, were impriſoned, perſecuted, plundered, and reduced to miſery, that we might have No Popery. Leaſt this barbaric zealotry ſhould be called anti-religious; Joan of Kent was burnt alive for denying the miraculous conception, and Vanparis for denying the divinity of Chriſt. Not from antipathy againſt intolerance had the cry been raiſed of *No Popery*.

BUCER was the grand *contriver* of the *doctrine*, the *liturgy*, and the *diſcipline* of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. He fired from a double battery at Papiſt and Unitarian, declaring from the pulpit, that Catholiciſm ought to be exterminated, and that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Yet this man, whom our lawgivers employed to accommodate their ſtatutes to No Popery, *was born a* JEW, *and died* A JEW.

Queen Mary had the ſpirit and the power to retaliate on the reformers. After the victory of her adverſaries, ſhe acquired the epithet *bloody*, for rivalling Catharine dei Medici in cruelty of intolerance. Her motto was *No Buceriſm*.

Elizabeth was *not bloody*. She preferred ſtifling and *ſtrangling* to beheading and burning. She ſtopped the breath of one hundred and ſeventy-five Catholic prieſts, and of five Catholic women, whoſe crime was no other than teaching their hereditary re-

ligion in England. The act against papal supremacy having put the magistrate above the church; what was formerly called heresy, was now to be called treason. These victims were hypocritically said by the church to suffer for treason. No destruction of a hostile priesthood so extensive ever took place in any Catholic country. It has been rivalled in our own times by the atheistic persecution of the French Convention. The names of the priests executed by the Church of England, between 1570 and 1602, may be read in detail in Caulfield's History of the Gunpowder-plot. Thus Elizabeth realized her will for *No Popery.*

James overlooked with magnanimity the inferior ramifications of the powder-plot: with such a pretext for intolerance, there was virtue in his forbearance. He left to the vulgar the cry of *No Popery.*

The Vulgar took it up; and under Charles I. used the cry of No Popery, to bring a king into disrepute, who felt liberally toward the Catholics. All the seditious efforts of the Puritans, which produced so long a civil war, and so conspicuous a judicial regicide, were covered by that Protestant shield which Elizabeth had inscribed with the deadly words *No Popery.*

After the Restoration, the religion of Bucer, and the double intolerance of the magistrate, returned. Popish plots were invented or detected. An act of uniformity plundered the dissenting clergy of an opposite description.

James II. was expelled by the cry of No Popery: all the civil wars of the Revolution had for their most specious pretext the preservation of *No Popery.*

William III. and the two first Georges, not having been brought up in the religion of Bucer, acquired the tolerant spirit of foreign Protestanism. Under them, the temper of the English people was much softened and liberalized.

In this present reign, the American war seems first to have revived from their long slumber those hierarchic divisions, which had agitated and disgraced our ancestors, and desolated our common country. The cry of *No Popery* was still understood by the multitude to be an expression of abhorrence against that high-church party, which had protected Charles I. and opposed the Revolution. Hence, during the riots of 1780, which were in fact the work of a whig mob, and were inspired more by hatred of the ministry than of the Catholics, *No Popery* was the popular watchword: and it was again, as of old, an animation to injustice, to plunder and to violence. About 1790, the Irish Catholics began

their applications to the legiflature for a repeal of the laws to their prejudice.—The refufal of this emancipation, again accompanied with the outcry of No Popery, has occafioned, before our own eyes, a long and bloody civil war in Ireland, diftinguifhed for inhumanities more atrocious than even the crufade againft the Albigenfes. Irifh Catholics have been half-hanged, half-flogged to death, pufhed with the pike-ftaff indifcriminately from the bridge into the river; fhut up in barns and burned alive in bands; and ftill the whoop of favage triumph was *No Popery*.

If there be men, who glory in fuch deeds, who would again aroufe fimilar paffions, and make Ireland once more the flaughter-field of religious maffacre, let *them* pronounce aloud, and write upon our walls, thefe words of death; but let fociety beware of fuch—If they fhould be found too numerous and too ftrong to be ruled by the civil power, and chaftized by the courts of juftice; the friends of humanity and tolerance muft again refort to fuch a focial interdict, as Saint Ambrofe of Milan carried into execution againft Theodofius, and the barbaric ruffians who obeyed him. The fmile of greeting muft be withheld in the ftreet, and the cup of hofpitality denied at home to the partizans of a murderous intolerance. Thofe churches and conventicles muft be fhunned with public folemn indignation, where the preacher is heard to juftify any partial oppreffion of the common children of Chrift. It is in the power of public opinion, would it pronounce itfelf with energy, if not to atone for its long injuftice, at leaft to prepare a more equitable futurity.

THE BEDOUIN ARABS.*

Their ramparts are moving fands, their lines are unlimited, their retreat is immenfity; by whom, then, can they be vanquifhed or reftrained?—The Bedouins are the primitive hunters. Indolence and independence are the bafis of their character; and to gratify and protect both of thefe, they keep themfelves in a ftate of continual action, and endure the attacks and tyranny of want. Envy,

* The Arabs are the moft numerous inhabitants of modern Egypt. They feem to be placed there to people the country, to cultivate the ground, to guard the flocks, or to be its animal themfelves. Three very different claffes of Arabs muft be diftinguifhed: the paftor, or fhepherd, who appears to be the original ftock; the cultivator, or hufbandman, the moft civilized, the moft corrupted, the moft fubjugated, in confequence, the moft debafed, and the moft varied in form and character of the three;—and the Bedouin, of whom we give here a characteriftical fketch from Denon's Travels, tranflated by Mr. Blagdon.

that evil from which the abode of want is not exempt, hovers even on the burning ſands of the deſert. The Bedouins, who are at war with all the univerſe, hate and envy only the Bedouins who are not of their own horde. They enter into every war; they put themſelves in motion as ſoon as a domeſtic quarrel, or foreign enemy, troubles the repoſe of Egypt; and, without attaching themſelves to either party, they take advantage of the hoſtilities, and pillage both. Wherever there is booty, at the ſame place is the enemy of the Bedouins. Always ready to treat, becauſe preſents are the conſequences of ſtipulations: they know no engagement, but neceſſity: Their barbarity, however, has nothing in it atrocious. They inceſſantly encamp and prepare for moving; and all the tackle is packed up, and a march commenced in leſs than a quarter of an hour. Their goods conſiſt of a mill for corn and coffee, an iron plate for dreſſing cakes, a large and ſmall coffee pot, a few leathern bottles, ſome ſacks of corn, and the cloth of the tent, which ſerves as a vehicle for carrying the whole. A few revered cuſtoms ſerve them for laws. Their principles reſemble virtues, which are ſufficient for their partial aſſociations, and for the patriarchal government under which they exiſt*.

The phyſiognomy of the Arabs is full of life and expreſſion. Their eyes, ſunk and almoſt hid, gliſten with activity and character; all their lines are angular; their beard ſhort, with pointed locks; their lips ſmall, open, and diſcovering fine teeth; their arms muſcular; and all the other parts of their frame more agile than beautiful, more nervous than well proportioned.†—The religion of Mahomet does not ſatisfy the fantaſtic ignorance of the Arabs; and thus, in ſpite of their blind reſpect for the Koran, and their implicit obedience to every thing which comes from their prophet, notwithſtanding the anathemas pronounced againſt every deviation from the law, they have not been able to reſiſt the attractions of idolatry and hereſy. They have their peculiar ſaints, to whom they do not, indeed, aſſign a ſeparate place in their paradiſe, where every thing is in common, but to whom they raiſe tombs, and whoſe

* Denon cites the following inſtance of their hoſpitality: a French officer had been ſeveral months the priſoner of an Arab chief. One night being ſurpriſed by our cavalry in his camp, the latter had only time to eſcape: tents, flocks, proviſions, all were taken. The next day, wandering from his party, and without reſource, he took from his pocket a loaf, and giving the half of it to his priſoner: "I know not," ſaid he, "when we ſhall eat another; but I will never be accuſed of not having divided my laſt with the friend whom I have made."

† It is in the country, and ſtill more in the Arabs of the Deſert, that theſe characteriſtic traits may be more decidedly perceived.

ashes they revere; yet, from an unaccountable stupidity, these saints do not become an object of worship till after their death; and, while alive, they are the subject of mockery and derision.* Besides this kind of idolatry, there are others which are connected with magic; for example, there are certain stones and trees which conceal a good or bad genius, and thus becoming sacred, they cannot be removed without profanation: to these, domestic secrets and projects of various kinds are intrusted in confidence; they are worshipped with mysterious secrecy, but are publicly revered.†—The Arabs retain the same passion for their tales, as some have for the thousand and one tales of the Sultana Scheherasade. If their tales are not rich in natural images and just sentiment (a merit which seems to be long exclusively to the writers of the north), they abound in extraordinary events and interesting situations, occasioned by high and strong passions: these writers make abundant use of all the machinery of castles, iron grates, poisons, daggers, rapes, night adventures, mistakes, treachery; in short, all that can embroil a narration, and render the *denouement* impossible, and yet the story always finishes very naturally, and in the clearest and most satisfactory manner. This is the merit of the inventor, and to this the narrator adds, that of precision and declamation, which are in high esteem with the audience.‡ These tales are followed with

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* The greater number of these saints have passed their lives in repeating constantly the word *Allah*, and receiving crouched beside the corner of a wall, without thanks, what has been necessary to their subsistence; others employ themselves in beating their heads with a stone; others, covered with garlands, in singing hymns; others, like the faquirs, in remaining motionless and naked, without ever testifying the slightest emotion, and waiting for alms; for which they neither ask nor thank the doner.

† "I went," relates Denon, "to see one of those sacred trees, and was struck with its great decay. Only one of its branches bore any leaves, and all the others which were dry and broken off, were scrupulously preserved in the very spot, beneath the tree, wherein they had fallen, on dropping from the trunk. I carefully examined this tree, and found locks of hair, teeth, bags of leather, small standards, &c. affixed to it by means of nails: near the tombs, I found single stones set up, and a seat in the form of a saddle, under which was a large lamp. The hair had been nailed up by women, in order to prevent the incontinence of their husbands: the teeth belonged to adults, who consecrated them, to implore the arrival of their second set: the stones are an offering, that the person, who is going to build a house, may always inhabit it himself; and the saddle-formed chair is the place in which a person sits when he makes a night vow, after having lighted the lamp.

‡ Thus the same audience may hear, with equal interest, the same story told by several relators: one giving, in a better style of declamation, the pathetic and amorous part; another throwing in more interest in the battle scenes and those of

discussions; the parts which have excited applause are criticised; and the talents of the performers are thus brought to greater perfection. The Arabs have also their poets, and even their improvisatori, who exhibit at great feasts, and with whose exertions they appear to be enchanted. These poets have very singular manners, which give them an appearance of insanity. The narrators of the tales have much more talent, and approach nearer to nature.

The Arab husbandman has been reproached with gloominess, mistrust, avarice and carelessness for the future; but how can he be blamed, when besides the vexations of the barren soil he cultivates, the greedy Bey, the Sheik, the Mameluke, (a wandering enemy, always in arms,) are considered? When it is seen that he hath constant reason to fear from these the pillage of whatever superfluity he might possess? The money then, that he conceals, which is the representative of the enjoyments he denies himself, is all that he can absolutely call his own. The art of secreting such property is, therefore, his principal study: but, even in the bowels of the earth, it is not sufficiently secure. He appears in rags, and all the paraphernalia of wretchedness; and, by much an appearance before his tyrants, he can only hope to secure his gold from their rapacity. In short, unhappy while amassing the dangerous metal, and alarmed while it is in his possession, his life is passed under the misfortune of having nothing, or that of expecting to be deprived of what he has.

FEMALE RESERVE.

We will here acquaint our young fair readers with some obsolete maxims on that head, formerly in general use, though we believe *now* so thoroughly *antiquated*, that the recollection of them is only preserved in old writings and the chronicles of past times.

It appears from these records, that it was *actually* once thought, that retiredness, seclusion, and reserve, added to the power of beauty; and that the heart of man used to be assailed by sap and stra-

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horror; and a third humouring the laughable events; in short, it is their theatrical entertainment; and as we go to a play, the first time, to see the piece, and afterwards to see particular actors; so it is, that these repeated representations do not fatigue the auditors. The performers, who have acquired a high pitch of excellence in this art, are in great estimation, as they contribute to the happiness of a whole family, or even a horde.

tagem.—"If you put the lordly creature on his guard," ſaid our great, great grand-mothers to their daughters, you teach him to reſiſt your power; and, if you do not carry his affections, by ſtorm, at the firſt aſſault, your ſtrength is ſo much impaired, that you cannot make a ſecond attack. But if, at every interview, you *ſteal* upon him with the diſcovery of ſome freſh excellence; above all, if, inſtead of avowing your deſign againſt his liberty, you appear to *retire* from his obſervation, as if you *feared* that he was going to commence hoſtilities againſt you, you throw him off his guard, and he walks into your toils blindfold." I have *modernized* the ſentiments as well as the language of our venerable predeceſſors in the above quotation, which may rather be called a paraphraſe than an extract, being convinced, that if I had given the ſpeech verbatim, no body would have underſtood what was meant by "the duties of the holy ſtate of marriage, inſtituted for mutual comfort," or what was implied by a young woman's early acquiring habits of obedience and domeſtic occupation. Yet, we muſt obſerve that in *thoſe* days *there was not ſo large a ſtock of unmarried ladies upon hand*, as ſince the idea of wife and help-mate have been diſunited; and it is only out of pure compaſſion to the increaſing quantity of very amiable, very accompliſhed, and very ſweet-tempered young creatures, whom we hourly meet, dancing like the looſe-robed graces, or ſinging like the warbling muſes, that we ſuggeſt the experiment of their becoming leſs prodigal of their charms.

A SENSIBLE MADMAN.

A Lord, whom his friends had been obliged to put in a private mad-houſe, was not mad enough to remain inſenſible to the charms of the keeper's pretty daughter. His lordſhip, encouraged in his addreſſes, agreed to marry her. The day was fixed, the banns publiſhed, and they left the mad-houſe in a coach, to have the ceremony performed. When arrived in the church, his lordſhip very properly led the lady to the altar; and the clergyman began the ceremony, ſaying to his lordſhip, "do you take this woman for your wedded wife?" Upon which he exclaimed, *No, no, not ſo mad as that, neither!*" then, taking to his heels, ran out of the church, and was not found for a conſiderable time afterwards.

THE FOUR AGES.

[*Concluded from our last, Page* 561.]

Compleatly to investigate all the additions to our knowledge since the commencement of the Silver-Age would require more labour, and greater sources of information, than can reasonably be expected from a single author—a slight sketch is all I am capable of, or pretend to, which, tho' exceedingly defective, may be of some use in assisting others who are disposed to compleat these enquiries.

Where the subjects are so various, the choice is confounded. To take them as they occur, might occasion some perplexity from an intermixture with each other; and to affect method, might cause the propriety of my arrangment to be disputed. I will endeavour to avoid the dangers which threaten me, and come off with as little damage as I can.

Booksellers make out their catalogues and methodize their books under the different heads of divinity, history, law, and physic—they shall be my authority for taking my subjects in the above order. The arts and sciences may follow, to which some will be added of a miscellaneous nature.

The divinity of Queen Elizabeth's time was of that severe, sour cast, which still distinguishes some of our present sects. If we were to become good, it was less from the hope of reward, than from the fear of punishment. These rigid doctrines by degrees gave way to more comfortable tenets, and now many divines shocked with the idea of what seemed to delight our forefathers, I mean the belief of eternal torments, are striving with great humanity to establish a system more consonant with infinite mercy. School-divinity is perfectly abolished. All positions which cannot be understood, and if they could be so, are of no consequence, have long since ceased to be subjects of contest, and almost to exist. Our sermons are generally upon the duties of life, or upon such subjects as cannot be controverted; tho' occasionally a wrong-headed preacher may expose himself in finding hidden and mysterious meanings in doctrines sufficiently plain, or which can never be made so. But these are trifles—the glorious characteristic of the Present times, at least in England, is, that we are no longer persecuted for mere opinions, let them be ever so absurd, if they do not affect the good of society. This then is the great advan-

tage of the Silver-Age, and is a broad foundation on which to build our hopes of what the Golden-Age may accomplifh.

The hiftorians of the laft fifty years in England, and the laft feventy in France, are much fuperior to all others who preceded them. We are fo accuftomed to treat many ancient authors with refpect, that we ftill continue our praife, although they have ceafed to delight us. Yet the ftyle of Habington has little of the ruft of antiquity. The Hiftory of the Rebellion by Lord Clarendon is the work of a man of information and genius, and Whitlock's Memorials may be trufted for their honefty. This catalogue might be much increafed, but there is fuch a hoft of moderns to match againft them, that they fink almoft to nothing. The value of Hume, Robertfon, Henry, and Watfon, will increafe daily—the mention of foreign writers would open too great a field; but I cannot forbear to exprefs my high opinion of Voltaire, who muft not be thought deficient in truth becaufe he abounds in vivacity. Were I difpofed to depriciate one of our famous moderns, it would be an hiftorian whofe reputation is much too great to be hurt by fo feeble an opinion as mine—but in Gibbon the affection of elegance is always fo apparent, as to prevent us from feeing his learning, impartiality, and other great and good qualities.

The many difcoveries in arts and fciences, the vaft extenfion of commerce, and numberlefs other caufes, have occafioned fuch new combinations in fociety, that every year requires fome regulations unknown to our anceftors. A multitude of laws, without fuch circumftances to produce them, might be juftly confidered as a grievance; but when they are the natural effects of good caufes, they are rather proofs of the progrefs of fociety. There will alfo new crimes arife which muft be punifhed; and old ones by being ftill committed, call for aditional feverity. Although the penalty for the breach of fome ftatutes is encreafed, yet, there is a general mildnefs in thofe of the laft feventy years, and in the adminiftration of juftice, to preceding times unknown. The profeffors of the law in the laft century had a rudenefs of behaviour and cruelty of difpofition perfectly unfuitable to the prefent times: of which the trial of Sir Walter Ralegh, and indeed all other trials for treafon, are melancholy proofs. No advocate would now ufe fuch language as Noy did, or fuch as paffed current for many years after. Both the laws themfelves, and the profeffors are tinged with the mild character which the progrefs of philofophy never fails to eftablifh.

The art of phyfic, until lately, feemed to confift in an affem-

blage of every horrid ſubſtance that ignorance and ſuperſtition could jumble together; which was formed into boluſes, draughts, and pills, and forced down the throat of the miſerable patient. Every new diſpenſatory finds ſomething nugatory, if not hurtful in thoſe before publiſhed, and the materia medica will, by degrees, be reduced to a few powerful medicines, which will be adminiſtered for the aſſiſtance of nature, and not to counteract her efforts. Let us be thankful that in theſe diſorders which occaſion ſo ardent a deſire for freſh air and water, we are not now ſtifled in a cloſe room, nor heated with cordials. Let us rejoice that phyſicians begin to think themſelves only the ſervants to nature. Formerly her dictates were held in ſovereign contempt—perhaps by degrees they may addreſs her like Edmund in Shakeſpeare, "Thou nature art my goddeſs." Already a phyſician has had the courage to write, that a perſon labouring under a diſorder is like a pond of water ruffled by ſomething caſt into it—the way to have it ſtill, is not by forcing the waves to ſubſide; but to do nothing, and permit gravity to produce its never-failing effects. It is impoſſible for the knowledge of medicine to advance, and that of chirurgery to be ſtationary--they muſt proceed and improve together. The modern anatomiſts have partaken of the improvements of the preſent Age, and carried their art to a degree of perfection unknown in times preceding. Reaſon and true philoſophy, as already remarked, being the principles upon which our preſent ſyſtem of arts and ſciences is founded, it cannot be ſuppoſed that modern ſurgery ſhould prefer theory to experiment. If the phyſicians addreſs themſelves to nature, the ſurgeons obey the dictates of the ſame all-healing power.

The ſcience of aſtronomy muſt be ſuppoſed in a bad ſtate when the Ptolomaic ſyſtem was conſidered as the true one. Long after the revival of the ſyſtem of Copernicus, that of Ptolomy ſtill held its ground, and was believed by ſo learned a man as Dr. Browne, and not diſbelieved by Milton; who, in the converſation between the Angel and Adam, balances between the two theories, not for the reaſon Addiſon aſſigns, but becauſe that of Copernicus was not firmly eſtabliſhed.

The true ſyſtem of the univerſe was at laſt confirmed by Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Halley, with ſome other contemporary aſtronomers, and is daily receiving additional ſtrength. Great diſcoveries have been lately made, and greater ſtill are expected from the vaſt power of modern teleſcopes. Could Galileo have imagined what improvements another Age would make in his ſimple

perſpective glaſs, it might have caſt a gleam of light over the horrors of his doleful priſon, into which he was thrown for being wiſer than the barbariſm of the Age would admit.* Horrox triumphed in ſeeing firſt the tranſit of Venus, but he never imagined that the ſolar ſyſtem would have been extended beyond the orb of Saturn—but why do I revert to the time of this ingenious aſtronomer? Our preſent philoſophers as little ſuſpected the exiſtence of Georgium Sidus† as their predeceſſors.

What farther diſcoveries are reſerved for the Golden-Age may be owing to the late-invented inſtruments for obſervation; which ſeem to promiſe a future intimate acquaintance with the ſtarry heavens, in compariſon of which our preſent knowledge may be conſidered as ignorace.

The relinquiſhing falſe opinions always accompanies the progreſs of real knowledge. Aſtronomy has advanced, and Aſtrology has retreated—however it held its ground until Butler firſt laughed it out of countenance in his Hudibras,‡ and the wits of Queen Anne's reign continued the laugh with ſo much ſucceſs, that it never more can ſhew its face in an enlightened country.

Scarce any great undertaking in the laſt century was begun without conſulting the ſtars. The immediate uſe which Charles the firſt made of a thouſand pounds ſent him at Brentford, was to ſee Lilly the aſtrologer to tell him his fortune—"I adviſed him," ſays the Sage, "to march eaſtward, but he marched weſtward, and all the world knows the conſequence." In Perſia this art is ſtill in its full vigour—but Perſia is not the land of knowledge.

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* "Virgilius, ſurnamed Solivagus, a native of Ireland, and biſhop of Saltzburg, in the 8th century, ventured to aſſert the heretical doctrine of the Antipodes, and of other plannets beſides the earth; for which the Pope pronounced his anathema—Galileo than was not the firſt philoſopher whom the Court of Rome perſecuted."
WATKINSON.

† Perhaps Dr. Herſchel had juſt read the Rape of the Lock, and chooſe "to inſcribe amid the ſtars Great George's name"—but, without intending the leaſt diſreſpect to the King, or to his aſtronomer, I may be permitted to remark, that all Europe is diſſatiſfied with the appellation. In the firſt place, Sidus is not the Latin Word which anſwers to our idea of a plannet.—Again—the reſt of the plannets have all names of the ſame houſe—Mercury, Venus, &c. &c. and the new one might not improperly have taken that of Neptune—if this was rejected, it might have been named from the diſcoverer—indeed the propriety of being ſo named, is evident from foreign aſtronomers always terming it the plannet of Herſchel.

‡ See the adventure of the Knight with Sidrophel, and numberleſs other open and covert attacks on aſtrology diſperſed in various parts of the poem, Butler had too much original ſenſe of his own, to join in with popular belief, unleſs it had truth for its ſupport.

As the ſciences mutually aſſiſt each other, ſo ignorance is never demoliſhed in one inſtance, but it is put to flight in others. With aſtrology departed magic and witchcraft; and all the apparitions which terrified our forefathers are vaniſhed for ever!

Our knowledge of metaphyſics before Locke was but little. Whether he exhauſted the ſubject, or whether new light has been thrown upon it by Hartly, Beattie, Prieſtly, and others, can never be determined, unleſs the ſcience itſelf was capable of ſomething like demonſtration. Perhaps we may conſider the old writers as more learned, and the moderns more natural. We agree with Locke, becauſe we are afraid to differ from him; but we join in opinion with Beattie, becauſe he ſeems to have brought down his poſitions and arguments to a level with our underſtanding.

As natural hiſtory depends upon patient enquiries, and the reſult of experiments; it muſt have been in an imperfect ſtate when little attention was paid to ſuch ſubjects, and few experiments made. It is true that there are ſome old books upon this ſubject, which may be conſidered as hints to future enquires, and have been uſed as ſuch; but the modern additions to natural hiſtory are ſo very great, ariſing from our ſuperior opportunities of procuring information, that the works of our predeceſſors are of little other uſe, than ſhewing the low ſtate of the ſcience when they were compoſed.

The invention of the microſcope opened a new field of enquiry, and from being firſt uſed as an inſtrument for amuſement, became the means of diſcoveries unſuſpected by times preceeding us. Hook in England, and Lewenhock in Holland, were indefatigable and very ſucceſsful in theſe ſtudies; together with other ingenious obſervers, they eſtabliſhed a taſte for reſearches into the minute and hidden parts of nature.

In our Age the moſt inconſiderable animal is conſidered as an object worth enquiry; and as many perſons have engaged in this line of knowledge, our acquaintance with the different beings that people the globe has moſt wonderfully encreaſed within a few years.

But tho' by the aſſiſtance of the microſcope, myriads of creatures, are found which were not before conceived to exiſt, it muſt not be imagined that microſcopic objects alone engage the attention of the naturaliſt. The ſuperior order of animals, through all their different departments, have been inveſtigated with an accuracy and atttention unknown to former times. Many new animals

have been discovered, and scarce a voyager returns from geographical researches, who does not enrich natural history with some new addition.

The study of plants is nearly connected with that of animals. The progress and discoveries of modern times, in Botany, would require a much greater length than this essay, merely to enumerate. This is of late become a favourite pursuit, and, being one of the various paths which leads to knowledge, it must be considered to be useful as well as agreeable—perhaps, some are deterred from proceeding in this track by the sound, and some by the meaning of the terms. Admitting the truth of the theory, might not such terms have been used as are less pompus, and less connected with animal properties?

The catalogue of new plants has also received an immense increase from the late voyagers; and by their bringing the seeds, and in many instances the plants themselves to England, our gardens are enriched with objects of use, beauty, and curiosity.

It is by no means my intention to take even a cursory review of all the departments of natural history—it may be sufficient to say, that our progress has been great in them all, and chiefly so within the time supposed to be included under this head of the enquiry.

Mineralogy and lithology are so connected with chemistry, that our great advances in the knowledge of these subjects we may justly suppose to be in consequence of our application to this noble art; one great source of the science of nature! Lithology is in some measure a modern discovery—I do not mean to say that our ancestors did not know there were varieties of stones; but that the investigation of the causes of these varieties, and their application to natural history, were reserved for the Silver Age, which has but just entered on the subject.

The globular figure of the earth, although formerly suspected by some, and believed by a very few, was not generally received until the commencement of the æra which is our present subject. Philosophers, after a long contest with vulgar prejudices, at last established their point, and the world was acknowledged to be round—every where except in Asia; there they still insist upon its being flat, and placed upon the back of an elephant.

Some discoveries arising from the vibration of pendulums, which was found to be performed in different times in different latitudes, gave a suspicion that the earth was not quite so round as we ima-

gined. This was proved at laſt, and we have ſqueezed the poles a little nearer together.

Beſides aſcertaining the real figure of our planet, we have of late been very iuduſtrious to know it better within and without. Wherever we have an opportunity of penetrating a little way into the ſurface of the earth (which ſome think is ſearching its bowels) we are attentive to all we ſee and find, and make it ſubſervient to the perfecting the theory of its firſt formation, and the changes which time has produced. We have alſo ſent naturaliſts into all the known parts of the globe, and voyagers to diſcover parts unknown—in ſhort, we are doing the drudgery by which the Golden-Age is to profit.

Lord Bacon, before the commencement of the Silver-age, marked the path for his ſucceſſors in philoſophical enquiries. He recommended experiment as the only true foundation of natural diſcoveries, wiſely remarking, that we are not to reaſon from preconceived theory, but what from experiment we find to be the truth.

This was ſaid many years before it was put in practice; but now, the doctrine is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, that we do not attend to any opinion in natural philoſophy unſupported by experiment. It was by experiment that Boyle ſhewed the properties of the atmoſphere, and that Newton confirmed all his ſublime theories. Halley took long voyages to perfect, or deſtroy, his ideas of the trade winds, and variation of the compaſs; for without the ſupport of experiment he would not have ventured to give them to the public.

When Franklyn conceived that lightning and the electrical ſpark were the ſame; before he would determine the point, he produced the effect of lightning from the diſcharge of his electrical battery, and the uſual phænomena of electricity from a ſilken kite ſent up to a cloud. Succeeding enquiries into the nature of this wonderful fluid, have found that the nerves are among its conductors—but this theory requires more experiments for its eſtabliſhment.

The exiſtence of the various Airs has of late much engaged our attention—they (together with electricity) have been applied to medical purpoſes, but not with ſuch ſucceſs as to obtain univerſal approbation.

From this very ſlight ſurvey of the ſubject, it is evident, that our modern philoſophers have far outgone their predeceſſors; and that the Silver-Age has made diſcoveries and a progreſs in the

knowledge of nature, of which our anceſtors, who reaſoned only from theory, muſt neceſſarily have been ignorant.

It would carry this ſketch far beyond its propoſed limits, to trace the progreſs of the arts from barbarous ages to their preſent ſtate; but nothing marks the progreſs of refinement ſo much, or diſtinguiſhes the Iron, Brazen, and Silver-Ages ſo effectually from each other, as the ſtate of the arts. Any production of art is, by the connoiſſeur, with the greateſt eaſe referred to its proper æra—for if it be impoſſible that an artiſt in the early ſtages of ſociety ſhould anticipate taſte (the great characteriſtic of the times which are to ſucceed) it is almoſt equally impoſſible for a modern to diveſt himſelf ſo totally of taſte, as to have no tincture of the elegance which we have already acquired.

Theſe obſervations principally apply to the liberal arts, of which we will ſlightly remark the moſt diſtinguiſhed features. The mechanic arts will then be mentioned, but very imperfectly; their variety and number rendering ſuch a multifarious ſubject impoſſible to be known, unleſs almoſt every art had a ſeparate treatiſe, and every treatiſe a ſeparate author. However, all that is intended will be proved, which is the vaſt ſuperiority of the preſent age to the two ages which have preceded it, and our progreſs towards perfection.

The arts of painting, ſculpture, and architecture have been carried to a great degree of excellence in the Silver-Age of ancient Greece and Rome, of modern Italy, France and England—but not equally ſo.

It has already been remarked, that Italy took the lead in refinement—the Age of Leo the tenth was in that country an æra for knowledge and taſte, before even the terms were underſtood in the reſt of Europe. By a compariſon of the works of art produced in a barbarous age with thoſe of enlightened times, it muſt appear that the former are defective in truth and elegance, and many other ſubordinate properties. If we reſtrict our obſervations to painting; the works of the Bragen-Age are deficient in deſign, colouring, drawing, grouping, and every other principle of the art; all which are held, and practiced as eſſentials, by the moderns. From the pictures which have eſcaped the general wreck of time and military deſtruction, we cannot in juſtice think, that the painters of ancient Greece and Rome are to be compared with thoſe which flouriſhed ſoon after the revival of the arts, and thoſe which exiſt at the preſent time.

The ſculpture of the Brazen-Age ſhews a very incorrect know-

ledge of the human figure, an ignorance of graceful folds in the drapery—of difpofition of parts fo as to produce effect for the whole—and in ornamental foliage, a ftiffnefs and want of tafte. In our times, every thing that tends to accuracy, and grace is juftly confidered as the foundation of true effect, which cannot, to the learned eye, be produced by other principles.

Sculpture in all its parts was undoubtedly carried to a greater height in Greece than in ancient or modern Rome, France, or England. There are fome ftatues and bufts, and many engraved gems, held to be fuperior in greatnefs of defign and accuracy of execution to any works of modern times.

The fame bad tafte, which in the preceding age prevailed in painting and fculpture, was confpicuous in architecture. The caftles were vaft heaps of ftone, calculated neither for defence nor refidence; the churches were Gothic, a ftyle of building which is certainly barbarous, notwithftanding fome illuftrious inftances of irregular grandeur; and the houfes inconvenient and unhealthy, or mere cabins. We, in the Silver Age, make fortifications which are difficult to be affailed, and eafy to be defended When we build churches, if we had the fame opportunity and encouragement for exerting our abilities as our anceftors, we fhould produce much better works—of which the principal church at Namur—feveral churches in Paris, St. Paul's in London, and above all, St. Peter's at Rome, are ftriking inftances. Perhaps, architecture was pureft in Greece—its greateft magnificence was in ancient Rome—and, in our times, without being deficient in purity or magnificence, it has the addition of two other principles, comfort and convenience, which are more attended to in England than in any other country.

Naval architecture, from this its very improper term, feems to be connected with civil architecture, but its ufe and principles are widely different.

Trees hollowed by fire became veffels fufficient for the purpofes of navigation in the firft ages of fociety—in fome countries canoes were formed of leather, and continue to be fo made upon the Wye—but if in this inftance we adhere to the cuftom of our forefathers, we have left them far behind in the prefent ftructure of our fhips, which is upon the moft perfect principles of mathematics and mechanics, as far as they are yet practiced.

Different nations are conftantly endeavouring to rival each other in fhip-building—to conftruct veffels of greater force, more tonnage, and fwifter failers. By this conftant emulation, fhips

have been built uniting these properties, which former ages must have deemed impossible to have accomplished. The fleets of the Saxon kings were but row-boats—the great ship of Harry the eighth (and so named) far exceeded all others hitherto built, and was esteemed the wonder of the world; yet it was not equal to one of our fourth rates. A modern frigate of forty-four guns would have been an over-match for the stoutest vessel of Queen Elizabeth's fleet, as a seventy-four upon the present establishment is of superior force to a first-rate of the last century.

By the natural progress towards perfection, ship-building would keep pace with the other arts, and we find that it did so from historic facts. Long after the beginning of this century the different rates of men of war proceeded by round numbers—it was a ship of 20, 30, 40, 50 guns, &c. The French navy being commonly worsted in their engagements with ours, the force of their ships was increased—Thus, a 70 gun ship became a 74 with greater tonnage, more men, and heavier cannon, and so of the other rates. This advance of strength was instantly imitated by the other maratime powers, so that all having increased, things remained in the same relative situation as before,* This must always be the case, so that we contend for superiority in points which must soon be equal. It is the opinion of the English, that the French ships sail better than their own. If this were so, it seems difficult to account for the French ships not getting away from ours when it is their purpose to escape—this so seldom happens, that we must suppose the opinion is more liberal than just. As far as I had an opportunity of observing, the ornamental carvings at the head and stern are designed and executed with much more taste by the French artists than by our own.

Engraving is practised in every country of Europe that has advanced into the Silver-Age, but at this time it is thought to be best understood in England. It was in our country that mezzo tinto was invented, and our artists in this branch are confessedly the first in Europe. It was in England that etching and engraving were first united, and where the point was first used. Etching, engraving, scraping, and pointing seem to include every possible method of producing effect for the taking of impressions—but let us not set bounds to human invention—it is the purpose of this imperfect essay to shew that in all studies, arts, and sciences, we have better times and greater improvements still to expect.

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* Since writing the above, the Spaniards have built ships of 130 guns, and the French of 120. The English first-rates, as yet, remain as before.

The ſinking of dies for coins was in a deplorable ſtate in every part of Europe, except Italy, until within the laſt 150 years. The ſavages of New Zealand could produce nothing worſe than the pieces of our early Henrys and Edwards. They were improved by degrees, but the principle on which they were formed was quite falſe, until Simon, in his works for the Protector, gave a ſpecimen how coins ſhould be deſigned and executed, by taking the Greek for his model, as the Romans had done before him. The moderns have attained to ſo great a perfection, in this art, that they are not unequal to their Roman and Greek predeceſſors in deſign, and ſuperior in execution; which may ariſe from the great advantage of our machinary for coining, over the punch and hammer.

Man, in the earlieſt ſtages of ſociety, ſeems ſenſible to the pleaſure of muſical meaſures before the exiſtence of muſical ſounds. There are many ſavage nations who have no idea of tune, but beat a rhythmus with great preciſion on pieces of wood, with which they mark their ſteps in dancing*—this is the Iron-Age of muſic. The next advance is muſical ſounds joined to the meaſure, which by degrees produces melody, and together with the firſt imperfect attempts towards harmony, or putting parts together, mark the Brazen-Age of muſic. The gracefully uniting harmony with melody (including meaſure, of courſe) is that ſtate of the heart to which it is arrived in the preſent times, the ſuperiority of which over the precedent, is my ſubject; not a diſſertation on the heart.

Modern muſic muſt be conſidered under the heads of compoſition and performance. I will firſt make a few obſervations on the preſent ſtate of performance, becauſe it has had a conſiderable influence on our compoſitions.

About the beginning of this centeury the real art of performance was firſt ſtudied. Corelli may be reckoned the firſt improver of the violin, and conſequently of the viola and violoncello. It was many years later that the hautbois, baſſoon, French-horn, and

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* "The negroes (ſpeaking of thoſe at Surinam) in their muſic never uſe triple-time, but their meaſure is not unlike that of a baker's bunt, ſounding tuckety-tuck, tuckety-tuck, perpetually—to this noiſe they dance with uncommon pleaſure." STEDMAN.

Are we to ſuppoſe from this paſſage that equal meaſure is more natural than unequal? However this may be, it is certain that the common people underſtand ſhort tunes beſt—in a cathedral they like the chant better than the ſervice, and next to that, the reſponſes to the commandments.

trumpet were ſtudied, and later ſtill that the different Fort of instruments was attended to—for this laſt improvement (and many others) we are indebted to the German muſicians. Handel was the earlieſt performer in the true ſtyle of the harpſichord and organ, which has ſince been brought to ſo great a pitch of perfection. The invention of the Piano-forte is very modern—this inſtrument has, not improperly, ſuperceded the harpſichord. The progreſſive ſtate of the human powers has produced an excellence in ſtyle, and facility in performance, of which former times could have no conception.

The cultivation of the vocal powers has been equally ſucceſsful, and although in ſearch of novelty we may ſometimes ſeize abſurdity, yet the art of ſinging has been equally improved with that of inſtiumental performance.

Excellent performance naturally produces muſic which is to keep pace with it—for no artiſt can ſhew his ſuperiority over his predeceſſors, were his powers to be limited by the old muſic; and though the deſire of improvement may lead us beyond the mark, yet by degrees, we are brought back again within the bounds of good ſenſe; and, upon the whole, advance nearer to perfection.

In the Silver-Age then, melody has been united with harmony, and both have been adorned by grace, taſte, and expreſſion.

If our practice and experience were to preclude a poſſibility of improvement, the very high antiquity of agriculture might be ſuppoſed long ſince to have made it perfect—but, to the great credit of the preſent Age, the ſcience of cultivation is conſidered as yet in its infancy, and that more remains to be diſcovered than is yet known. Chemiſtry is employed to aſcertain the firſt principles of manures, and the philoſopher communicates the reſult of his ſtudies to the farmer, who adopts or rejects it according to circumſtances, of which the practical huſbandman is the beſt judge—that is, after making due allowance for old prejudices, which too frequently and ſucceſsfully oppoſe all improvement. Truth cannot be expected to advance ſmoothly; let us be thankful that it advances at all. The general progreſs of ſcience is conſpicuous in agriculture, which has already brought it far beyond its former boundaries; and we may reaſonably expect, from the attention of the legiſlature, to have this progreſs accelerated.

Gardening is a branch of agriculture—the diſcoveries of the latter are for its advantage; but there are other circumſtances which are peculiar to gardening only. The production of early fruits and flowers, in their preſent perfection, is an attainment of the

Silver-Age. The vaſt addition made to the old catalogue of plants by modern diſcoveries and ſeminal varieties, has given us a new vegetable world, unknown to our forefathers—as the exertion of the ſame induſtry and ability may cauſe the preſent times to be claſſed with thoſe of ignorance.

Landſcape gardening is an Engliſh art, notwithſtanding ſome attempts to derive it from China; and it is a modern art, in ſpite of the prior exiſtence of the garden of Alcinous, and the much older and finer one of Eden. There is more genius and practice required for its proper application than may at firſt be imagined. The being in poſſeſſion of ground gives the owner power, but not ability to lay it out; and it is the exertion of this power that has covered ſo much ground with deformity, and brought diſgrace upon an art calculated to produce pleaſure by the creation of beauty. To enter upon its principles makes no part of my deſign.

The bare mention of the numerous modern inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts, would take more time and ſpace than I can devote to this treatiſe—I mean not to inſinuate, that if I had both in profuſion, I am capable of treating the ſubject. Nor is this any diſgrace, as it is certainly much beyond the opportunities of information that can be attained by any one perſon. However, enough may be ſaid to eſtabliſh my poſition—that the preſent age is ſtill in a rapid ſtate of improvement, although already in poſſeſſion of diſcoveries of which paſt times could not entertain the moſt diſtant idea. The application of machinery inſtead of the hand, has given an exactneſs and expedition to the mechanic arts, and been the means of ſpreading modern manufactures over the world, and giving comforts and conveniencies to countries, which elſe, might ever have wanted them. The working of metals by the vaſt powes obtained from a falling current of water, or that ſtupendous machine the ſteam-engine, could not, before the modern diſcoveries, have been even ſuppoſed to exiſt. That barbarous ages were ignorant of the water-wheel, I mean not to aſſert; but to the preſent times muſt be attributed a thouſand new and ingenious applications of it as a firſt power. The ſteam-engine, however, is in every reſpect new, and in its invention as well as application belongs to the Silver-Age. The various ways by which theſe two powers are applied, and the perfect productions of the joint effects of genius to invent, and ability to execute, in ſo many thouſand articles of uſe and elegance, are impoſſible to be noticed by the ſlighteſt mention, or comprized in a large volume.

Iron has been lately applied to a very new purpofe—the conftruction of bridges—for which it feems fuperior to ftone—for, of the latter material I conceive no arch could be executed of 236 feet fpan, and of 33 only in height above the chord. This ftupendous work, erected at the time of writing thefe obfervations, naturally attracted notice, and occafioned a departure from the intention of not remarking particular inftances. With the mention of another modern performance I will finifh thefe imperfect hints, left "another and another fhould fucceed"—The telefcope of Herfchel! which, whether confidered as an inftance of invention or execution, leaves all other works of the fame nature at an immeafurable diftance!

Great are thefe triumphs of art; nor can we fuppofe that fuch illuftrious inftances will be unnoticed, even when the human powers have attained that degree of perfection which we attribute to the Golden-Age.

With a few obfervations on the general ftate of things I will conclude this fection.

The progrefs towards perfection may be feen in the face of the country, and the appearance of towns—the increafe of cultivated land, and plantations of trees—the connection of places far inftant, by canals and fine roads—the numberlefs fhips, boats, waggons, and other carriages for ufe and luxury—the quick conveyance by the poft—the fuperior ftyle of modern houfes,and their furniture—of modern ftreets and their pavement—the plenty, eafe, comfort, and luxury which every where furround us—the great alteration for the better in a thoufand other circumftances, affuredly marks the improvement of the prefent age, and gives a promife of a greater degree of perfection ftill to be expected.

As the poets formed a Golden-Age, according to their imagination of what is good or defirable; I may, in my turn, imagine what will be the fituation of mankind, when genius, corrected by fcience, and affifted by reafon and virtue, fhall have produced that improvement of fociety to which it naturally afpires—this is the millennium of philofophy.

The idea of reverfing the order of the Four Ages, by this time, muft have received its fupport, or muft be confidered as chimerical. To fuppofe, with the ancients, that a ftate of virtue and happinefs could fubfift in the early and ignorant ages of fociety, is contrary to all obfervation; but that the world may grow better as it grows wifer, may be inferred from the property of knowledge to purify the heart while it enriches the mind. There are

not many inſtances of eminence in art or ſcience being attained by vicious perſons—the beſt philoſopher, poets, hiſtorians, and the moſt eminent profeſſors of the liberal arts are, men of integrity and virtue. When great knowledge and good principles are ſeparated, it may be conſidered as contrary to the nature of things, and an exception to a rule founded on experience. It being then the tendency of a progreſs in knowledge to produce perfection, let us amuſe our imagination with deſigning a picture of ſociety in this ſtate, which is the real Golden-Age, even tho' it never arrives—for ever approaching, but never touching, like the diagonal line between two parrallels.

War makes a neceſſary part of the character of early ſociety, and a conſtituent part of it when farther advanced. It has already been obſerved, that an age may for a time, and in ſome inſtances, revert to a more barbarous period; and by a parity of reaſoning, may be advancéd into the times which ſhall ſucceed. Thus war may be carried on with a ferocity in the Brazen-Age that only belongs to the Iron Age, or with a generocity of manners belonging to a later period. Yet each Age has its fixed character from barbarity to humanity; and war, in ſome ſhape or other, muſt exiſt in every ſtage of ſociety, but the laſt.

Nothing but that rectitude of intention and action which belongs to times of the greateſt degree of refinement, can annihilate war. It will by degrees be perceived, that wars do not often produce the end for which they are undertaken; and when they do, the purpoſe attained is not equal to the coſt and miſchief. Thus, experience, co-operating with the progreſs of reaſon, will at laſt overcome that appetite for mutual deſtruction by which the nature of mankind is diſgraced and the world deſolated.

The next great buſineſs of mankind is commerce, which, founded on the ſupply of mutual wants, will be free and unſhackled with any reſtraints, except ſuch as reaſon and convenience dictate for mutual advantage. Nature has diſpenſed different gifts to different regions, and as art has taken directions in ſome countries which are impracticable in others, it will, by degrees, be perceived that it is for the benefit of mankind rather to improve the various productions of nature and art from one country to another, than endeavour to force productions contrary to climate or the genius of the people. By this intercharge of good offices, countries become connected not only by intereſt but by mutual eſteem.

All vain unprofitable ſtudies will ceaſe to be purſued. This end is already partly attained. What was eſteemed learning in the

Brazen-Age, is considered as ignorance in the Silver-Age. School-divinity was once held to be height of human wisdom, and it is now thought the depth of folly. False learning in all its various forms will gradually cease to exist, and no studies will be considered as worthy attention, but those which contribute to our pleasure, instruction, or advantage. As nothing is more simple, and at the same time more comprehensive, than the ideas of protection and obedience, probably our present perplexed, mysterious systems of divinity, will be reduced to a very small compass, and, by degrees, meet with the same fate that school-divinity has already experienced. Moral philosophy will also be much compressed, and our golden successors will be astonished at the number and bulk of the volumes which have been written on a subject, which, for every practical purpose, is so soon exhausted; a few plain maxims, whose truth is universally acknowledged, being sufficient to guide us through the paths of life with each and security.

If we trace the art of physic from the Iron-Age to the present, we shall see with pleasure how the progress of reason and truth have put prejudice and falsity to flight.—

> "As steals the morn upon the night
> And melts the shades away!"

Perhaps, in the Golden-Age, the care to prevent diseases may, in great measure, superseded the use of a physician; for as Iago well observes, "it is in *ourselves* that we are thus, or thus." Diseases are created by misconduct and intemperance, but in the days of perfection, (and not till then) there will be no misconduct nor intemperance. If accidents require assistance, and art is found necessary, it will be considered not as a director of nature, but an humble assistant only—this is almost the case at present, as was observed in the Silver-Age.

"To chastise, so as to prevent crimes by the influence of example, and to restore the culprit to society by restoring him to virtue; these are the principles which ought to direct the legislature in its establishment of penal laws"—says M. Jallet. At present, the legislature seeks no more than to prevent crimes in general, by the punishment of individuals, but we may suppose that the progress of virtue will at last make penal laws unnecessary; for man sins only when reason ceases to govern, and we are supposing a state when it reigns unfettered by custom, and unopposed by folly or vice.

As science is an accumulation of acquirements by a long succession of individuals, given to the world, and preserved through-

out all ages by the art of writing, and more perfectly by that of printing; one man possessing former discoveries, begins where his predecessors ceased, and after extending the line of knowledge, leaves it to be farther extended by his successors. If science were not in its nature infinite, we must, according to our plan, suppose it arrived at perfection in the Golden-Age—but, it is no detraction from human capacity to suppose it incapable of infinite exertion, or of exhausting an infinite subject—in the Golden-Age, the progress to perfection will not be checked, but continued to the last existence of society.

Studies, which have the different departments of nature for their pursuit, are inexhaustible—every animal, vegetable, mineral, stone, earth, all natural productions furnish a field for interesting enquiry; the more we examine, the greater are our discoveries.

An idea of the formation of the world, and its subsequent variations, is in some measure already attained. This subject has much attracted the attention of modern philosophers, but longer and more extended enquiries are necessary to perfect the theory of the globe. At present it seems to be established, that the surface of the earth was once beneath the ocean, and that it has also received many modifications from the action of fire—that both fire and water are continually destroying and new-forming this surface, and most probably will continue their action to its last existence. The geographical study of the globe must wait for a more advanced period than the present, before it will be compleated. Not much above three centuries have elapsed, since any attempts of consequence have been made to attain a knowledge of the planet we inhabit, and we are still but very imperfectly acquainted with it. In the Golden-Age these entertaining and interesting enquiries will attain the certainty and perfection which are characteristic of that happy æra.

To judge of future improvements in the microscope and telescope, by the past—the time will arrive, when our present instruments will be considered as first efforts, if the production of the Herschellian telescope may not be considered as an anticipation of the period we are describing.

Perhaps, some other power may be discovered as forcible and as manageable as the evaporation from boiling water—another gunpowder that may supersede the present—and other applications of the mechanical powers, which may make our present wonders sink into vulgar performances.

In poetry, we shall discriminate between subjects capable of

being adorned by numbers, and thoſe which are better expreſſed in proſe. By rejecting common pharaſeology, we ſhall appropriate a language for poetical purpoſes, and at laſt attain to unite the correct with the ſublime.

In muſic, we ſhall ſeek to expreſs paſſion and meaſure, by pleaſure, by pleaſing melody joined with pure harmony, and reject all attempts to impoſe on our feelings when drawn from illegitimate ſources.

In painting, it will no longer be found impoſſible to combine grandeur of deſign with the hue and forms of nature, which will be found more perfect than any the invention of man can ſupply.* The province of the painter is rather to arrange than to create. Nature produces men, animals, and inanimate objects, but does not often diſpoſe of them to the painter's fancy.

Architecture will not be ſlaviſhly held in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian bonds, but formed on ſuch aliquot parts as correct judgement, joined with elegant taſte, ſhall find moſt proper for uſe and grandeur of effect.

If the progreſs of human attainments lead at laſt to that Golden-Age which the ancients held to be our primitive ſtate; the philoſopher will conſider this as the happy future ſtate of ſociety—a ſtate of reward to the ſpecies, not to the individual—a ſtate of bliſs, the natural conſequence of ſcientific and virtuous exertions.

Thus we have endeavoured to ſhew, that nothing but rudeneſs can exiſt in the firſt age, that it becomes ſmoother in the ſecond, and more poliſhed in the third; but that we are not to look for the laſt degree of refinement, until human nature, having proceeded through all the different ſtages of improvement, becomes perfectly inſtructed by ſcience, and purified by virtue.

[JACKSON'S *Four Ages.*

THE IRISH PRIEST.

"Ah! you little rogue," (ſaid an Iriſh prieſt to a pretty Engliſh woman, travelling in Ireland, ſmirking in her face), "by the head of St. Patrick, thoſe twinklers of your's were not given for the good of your ſoul; here you are come to play pell mell among the hearts of the honeſt Iriſh lads.—Ah! the devil a doubt, but you will have miſchiefs enough to anſwer for by and by, and then I ſuppoſe, you will be coming to me to confeſs and abſolve you; but remember my little honey, if you do, I muſt be paid beforehand."

* See Sir J. Reynolds's Diſcourſes paſſim.

ACCOUNT OF THE KAFFERS.*

There perhaps is no nation on earth, taken collectively, that can produce so fine a race of men as the Kaffers: they are tall, stout, muscular, well-made, elegant figures. Thev are exempt, indeed, from many of those causes, that, in more civilized societies, contribute to impede the growth of the body. Their diet is simple; their exercise of a salutary nature; their body is neither cramped nor encumbered by cloathing; the air they breathe is pure; their rest is not disturbed by violent love; nor their minds ruffled by jealousy; they are free from those licentious appetites, which proceed frequently more from a depraved imagination than a real natural want: their frame is neither shaken nor enervated by the use of intoxicating liquors, which they are not acquainted with; they eat when hungry, and sleep when nature demands it. With such a kind of life, langour and melancholy have little to do. The countenance of a Kaffer is always cheerful; and the whole of his demeanor bespeaks content and peace of mind.

Though black, or very nearly so, they have not one line of the African negro in the composition of their persons. The comparative anatomist might be a little perplexed in placing the skull of a Kaffer in the chain, so ingeniously put down by him, comprehending all the links, from the most perfect European to the Ourang-Outang, and thence through all the mokney tribe. The head of a Kaffer is not elongated: the frontal and the occipital bones form nearly a semicircle; and a line from the forehead to the chin, drawn over the nose, is convex, like that of most of the Europeans. In short, had not nature bestowed upon him the dark colouring principle, that anatomists have discovered to be owing, to a certain gelatinous fluid, lying between the epidermis and the cuticle, he might have ranked amongst the first of Europeans.

Among other things that may have contributed to have kept up the tall, athletic stature of these people, is, their frequent intermarriages with strangers. Almost every chief has Tomboukie wives, though they pay much dearer for them than for those of their own people. Polygamy is allowed, without any inconvenience resulting from the practice, as it is confined almost to the chiefs. The circumstances of the common people will rarely

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* They are a people who reside on the frontiers of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and whose territory is divided from it by the great Fish River.

allow them the indulgence of more than one wife, as no woman is to be obtained without purchase. The females, being considered as the property of their parents, are always disposed of by sale. The common price of a wife is an ox or a couple of cows. Love, with them, is a very confined passion, taking but little hold of the mind. When an offer is made for the purchase of a daughter, she feels little inclination to refuse; she considers herself as an article at market; and is neither surprised nor unhappy, nor interested, on being told that she is about to be disposed of. There is no previous courtship, no exchange of fine sentiments, no nice feelings, nor attentions to catch the affections, and to attach the heart. It would be unjust, at the same time, to tax them with sensuality. A Kaffer woman is chaste, and extremely modest; yet, in many points of conduct, in which she differs from females of more polished nations, the latter part of her character might be called in question. If, for instance, a young woman be asked whether she be married, not content with giving the simple negative, she throws open her cloak, and displays her bosom; and as, most frequently, she has no other covering beneath, she perhaps may discover, at the same time, though unintentionally, more of her charms. The women never lay aside the cloak in the hottest weather, but they wear nothing whatsoever under it, except a little apron. They are not a little anxious to appear smart about the head. Their skin-caps are ornamented with buttons, buckles, beads, or shells, according as fancy might suggest, or their wardrobes could supply. Instances of infidility are very rare, and, when they do occur, are accidental, rather than premeditated: the punishment is a fine, and, if the man chuses it, dismissal of his wife; but should a husband surprise his wife in the act of adultery, the law would justify him in putting the parties to death. Their laws, in general, appear to be very simple, and grounded less in policy than on natural principles. If a murder should appear to be permeditated, the perpetrator is instantly put to death. If a man should kill another in his own defence, in a quarrel, or by accident, he must pay to the relations of the deceased, as a compensation for their loss, a certain fine, which is either agreed to among themselves, or settled by the chief and the elders of the horde. In doing this, the value that the deceased bore in the society is only taken into consideration*. A chief has no power over

* How the Kaffers valued the lives of their murdered countrymen, we cannot tell; but, from the following humorous anecdote our readers will be able to judge how little an English officer esteemed his own.—About the year 1762, a

the lives of his subjects: should he, by design, or in the heat of passion, put a man to death, he would incur the hazard of being expelled by the community. For theft there is no other punishment than that of restitution*. They know nothing of the practice of imprisonment for any crime.

It is a common idea, industriously kept up in the colony of the Cape, that the Kaffers are a savage, treacherous and cruel people; a character as false as it is unmerited. Their moderation towards the colonists, and all white people, has shown itself on many occasions†; and if the inhabitants of the bordering parts of the colony had any sense of honour, or feelings of gratitude, instead of assisting to propagate, they would endeavour to suppress, such an idea‡.

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colonel (since a general officer, deceased) on command in the West Indies, was ordered to disembark his corps, on the attack of one of the islands. In stepping into a boat, he fell overboard, and, the current carrying him rapidly from the ship, an honest tar jumped after him, and kept him afloat, until a boat came to his assistance, and put him again on board in safety. One of Jack's messmates, observing the colonel put something into the hands of his deliverer, stepped up to him, and exclaiming, "D——n me, Jack, you're in luck to-day,"—eagerly opened his hand, expecting, at least, his share of a cann of grog; but, on discovering the *generous* reward, a *six pence*, the tar uttered a prayer, and whispered his messmate —"D——n me, Jack, never mind it, every man knows best the value of *his own* life."

* At the sight of metal buttons, a Kaffer cannot resist the temptation of thieving. Those who suffer ship-wreck on their coasts, and who happen to have any of those articles about their persons, may be certain of having them cut off without much ceremony.

† In the height of a war, into which the Kaffers were iniquitously driven, the lives of all the Dutch women and their children, that fell into the hands of that people, were spared by them, whilst their own fell promiscuously by the hands of the colonists.

‡ The two following authentic facts will serve to shew which of the two nations, the Dutch or the Kaffers, most deserve the character of a savage and plundering people.—In the month of February 1796, a vessel from India, under Genoes colours, was wrecked on the coast of the Cape of Good Hope, between the Bosjesman and Sunday rivers. The peasantry from various parts of the coast, flocked down to the wreck, not for the humane purpose of giving assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, but to plunder them of every thing that could be got on shore, and it is a notorious fact, that the only man who was anxious to secure some property for the captain and officers, had his brains dashed out with an iron bolt by one of his neighbours.—In June 1797, the Herculus, an American ship, was stranded between the mouth of the Keiskamma and the Becka. By the time that the crew, consisting of about sixty persons, had got on the shore, they found themselves surrounded by Kaffers, and expected immediately to have been put to death by these savages, instead of which, to their no small degree of joy and surprize, a chief gave orders for an ox to be immediately killed, and the flesh distri-

THE READING OF NOVELS.

Many works of this deſcription, in our language, may be read with innocence and ſafety. The novels of Fielding, of Richardſon, and of Radcliffe, no man of taſte will peruſe without pleaſure, and no man of reflection without improvement. But far different from theſe, are the volumes which uſually crowd the ſhelves of a circulating library, or are ſeen tumbling on the ſophas of a faſhionable drawing room. It is not the occaſional peruſal of the beſt but the habitual reading of the worſt, which it is the wiſh of every wiſe and good man to cenſure and reſtrain. Not a few of theſe, inſtead of poſſeſſing that eaſe, perſpicuity, and elegance of ſtyle, which ſhould ſeem eſſential to lighter compoſitions, and works intended only for amuſement, are ſo defective in the common properties of expreſſion, and even the ordinary rules of grammar, that they cannot fail to corrupt the language and deprave the taſte of all who beſtow their time and attention upon them.—The authors of others ſeem ambitious, on every occaſion, to introduce, not only foreign idioms and phraſeology, and the inflated efflorescence of Gallic oratory, but ſuch colloquial terms and ſentences from French writers, as they would perſuade us, convey their ideas with greater force or perſpicuity, than any expreſſion which our own defective language can ſupply. The real motive of the writers is, probably, nothing more than the contemptible affectation of ſuperior learning; but the practice has an obvious tendency to corrupt the purity and deſtroy the character of our Engliſh diction, and as far as it is in the power of noveliſts to effect it, to reduce us to babble a dialect of France.—Some of theſe publications betray ſuch a laxity in their doctrines of morality, and exhibit ſuch a licentiouſneſs of ſentiment and deſcription, as cannot fail to inflame the paſſions, which they ought to reſtrain, and to undermine the virtue, which they profeſs to ſupport. Others are made the vehicle of principles, hoſtile to our civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments. A ſtill greater becauſe a more general fault, is the miſreprenſentation of human characters and human life. Love, reſiſtleſs love,

buted amongſt the unfortunate ſufferers. They were deprived of no other part of property but their metal buttons, and were conducted in ſafety to the reſidence of ſome of the coloniſts, from whom a demand was made of five rix-dollars for the captain, and an equal ſum for the whole of the crew, as a full compenſation for their trouble—A very moderate and juſt demand. It were to be wiſhed that the example of the *Kaffers* were obſerved on ſome more civilized coaſts.

is there considered as the general agent in terrestrial transactions; as the sole distributor of good and evil, of happiness and misery, to mankind. Personal attachment conceived at sight, and matured in a moment, bears down alike the distinctions of rank and the maxims of prudence; and, by the magic wand of the genius of romance, the daughter of the cottager is exalted into a countess, and the labourer at the anvil or the mine, soon graces the court and the drawing room. The hero and heroine are involved in distresses in which no other mortals ever were involved, and generally delivered by means by which none but themselves ever were delivered. They are, however, always married at last, and attain, in the possession of each other, such happiness as no human being ever yet attained, and such as nature and providence, with all their bounty, never will bestow.

By the constant perusal of narratives of this description, the youth of both sexes are encouraged to cherish expectations that never can be realized, and to form notions of each other, which painful experience will every day refute. The mind too, by exercising only its weaker powers, becomes enervated and enfeebled, disgusted with the tumult of business, or the roughness of contradiction, the most valuable season of life is spent in the sport of musing, instead of the labour of thinking, in the indulgence of the fairy vision of hope, and the reveries of a preverted imagination, instead of the pursuit of science, the formation of maxims of wisdom, and the establishment of the principles of moral duty.

The votes of the judicious are, we doubt not, against that folly, so fascinating and so fashionable, of novel-reading; but the practice of the majority is clearly on the other side; and against measures, which they can neither approve nor prevent, all that the minority can perform, is to assert the arguments of truth, and to enter the protest of reprobation.

A WELCH COUNTRY JUSTICE.

A shrewd rogue being taken before a justice, in Wales, was accused by his fellow-traveller of having stolen his pack, and decamped with it, leaving him in bed at the alehouse where they had slept.

" What have you to say for yourself? was always our judge's

first question to the culprit, after he had heard the plaintiff's charge.*

The fellow proceeded to give many plausible reasons for his conduct, and concluded, by assuring him, that he had behaved in a very honorable manner, and just as his worship would have done in his situation.

The judge was not remarkably acute, found himself a little puzzled by the man's equivocation, and resolved at once to put him to his old maxim, which formed the axis whereon all his ideas of justice revolved. He did it in this words, borrowed from a modern author, whom, treating of justice, he thought it his duty to peruse.—"One of the best practical rules of morality, that ever was delivered, young man, is that of putting ourselves in the place of another, before we act or decide any thing respecting him: in other terms, *do as you would be done by.* Now, can you say that you have conformed to this rule?"

"Undoubtedly," replied the prisoner, "and reduced it to the practice too; for, previous to committing what any, but so clear-sighted a judge as yourself might mistake for a fraud, *I put myself in his place*, (who, your worship should know, I was well convinced, intended, had he awoke first, to have plundered me); and I then asked myself how I could reasonably object to be robbed by one whom I would so willingly rob?—Wholly unable to answer this question in the negative, while representing my fellow-traveller, I took up his pack, and, acquitting my conscience of all blame, set off, without doubting but that, when he should wake, and consider the matter, he would be perfectly contented with a treatment so fair, and consistent with his own style of action.

The judge, at this reply, was quite thrown off his center. The spirit of his laws was explained away, and he had lost the ground on which he was accustomed to build his sentence of conviction or acquittal, he felt himself completely at a non-plus.

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* It must be admitted, that there was, at least, something like justice in such a question; but, it is not long since, we heard of a magistrate who would not always deign to put such a query to a culprit; indeed, his maxim seemed to be, that he who wore the better coat was the better man, and hard was the fate of that prisoner who happened to be *out at the elbows*, when he appeared before him. The French scribblers, who, in April 1803, attacked the government of this country, for appointing literary men to the office of magistrates, might have sneered with reason, if such characters, as the one here hinted at, had sat in every district; but while, at the head of our police establishments, we see such men as John Gifford, Colquhoun, Pye, Moser, and Nares, the cause of truth aud justice cannot fail to triumph.

His clerk, seeing this, rose, and whispered in the judge's ear, who, appearing to recollect himself, suddenly addressed the culprit thus:

"O, ho!—so, this is your manner of reasoning, is it, eh?—But let me hear how you came to know that he was a thief?"—

"Why," said the fellow, as to knowing him to be a rogue, do but look in his face, your honour; if he be not a thief, he has the most lying countenance I ever witnessed; and, as I know he is of no *honest trade*, your worship, I would rather think, that he is a thief than a liar."

"So, so!" replied the judge, who had now got his cue, "so you judge by faces, do you? Well, well, you wo'nt get much by that. However, to use you in your own way, and I cannot do you greater justice, *I put myself in your place*; and, now I think that, if I am dealt with according to my deserts, I can have no objection whatever to be obliged to return the pack, to sit two hours in the stocks, and then to be led out of the village by the parish officer, with all the little boys and girls hooting at my heels. This is my sentence," said he: and the officer was ordered to see it executed.

For this judgment, the judge acquired great credit about the country, and the learned called him, ever after, *Justissimus Minos.*

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND ITS INHABITANTS.*

The extent and dimensions of the territory, composing the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, are as follow.‡

*It is not generally known, that the English originally took possession of the important colony of the Cape, in the year 1620, thirty years before the Dutch established a settlement in that territory.

†The only persons who appear to have travelled with no other view than that of acquiring useful information, were the Governor Van-Plettenberg, and the late Colonel Gordon. These two gentlemen fixed upon the spot, the boundaries of the colony, as they now stand, to the eastward. Mr. John Barrow, from whose travels into the interior of Southern Africa the following description of the Cape is taken, undertook, by the order of the Earl of Macartney, several journeys, to complete the line of demarkation, through the heart of the country to the western shore. It appears, however, that our late governor, General Dundas, has not been less attentive to the interests of science: for at this time there is nearly ready for the press, a most valuable work on the Cape and its inhabitants, prepared by a society of gentlemen, who, at the request of the government, undertook an extensive journey, about fifteen months ago, for the purpose, not of setting the innocent natives to cut each other's throats, on the subject of religion; but for the

Length from West to East.

	miles.
Cape Point to Kaffer Land, . . .	580
River Kouſſie to Qureberg, - . -	520

Breadth from South to North.

River Kouſſie to Cape Point, - -	315
From Gewveldt Mountains to Plettenberg's Bay, -	160
Mouth of the Tuſh River to Plettenberg's Baaken, -	225

Which gives a parallelogram, whoſe mean length is 550, and mean breath 233 Engliſh miles, comprehending an area of 128, 150 ſquare miles.

This great extent of country, deducting the population of Cape Town, is peopled by about 15,000 white inhabitants; ſo that each individual might poſſeſs eight and a half ſquare miles of ground.

A very great portion of this territory may be conſidered as an unprofitable waſte, unfit for any ſort of culture, or even to be employed as paſture for the ſupport of cattle. Level plains, conſiſting of a hard impenetrable clay, thinly ſprinkled over with cryſtallized ſand, condemned to perpetual drought, and producing only a few ſtraggling tufts of acrid, ſaline, and ſucculent plants, and chains of vaſt mountains, that are either totally naked, or clothed in parts with ſour graſſes only, or ſuch plants as are noxious to animal life, compoſe at leaſt one half of the colony of the Cape.

All the bays, the paſſes of the mountains, and, indeed, every part of the peninſula, are capable of being maintained, if properly garriſoned, againſt any attack that will be made againſt them. Moſt of the works, batteries, and lines, have undergone a complete repair, with many improvements; and others have been judiciouſly added by the Britiſh engineer.*

Cape Town, the capital, and, indeed, the only aſſemblage of houſes that deſerves the name of a town in the colony, is peaſantly ſituated, on a ſloping plain. The town, conſiſting of about eleven hundred houſes, built with regularity, and kept in neat or-

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laudable one of making diſcoveries as to their manners, cuſtoms, and ſuſceptibility of gradual improvement.

* The paſs of the foot of Muiſenberg, a ſteep high mountain, waſhed by Falſe Bay, from which the Dutch ſuffered themſelvs very eaſily to be driven, may now be conſidered as impregnable, on account of ſeveral breaſt-works, lately conſtructed along the heights. It is the *Thermopilæ* of the Cape.

der, is disposed into straight and parallel street, intersecting each other at right angles. Many of the streets are open and airy, with canals of water running through them, walled in, and planted on each side with oaks; others are narrow and ill paved. Three or four squares give an openness to the town: in one is held the public market; another is the common resort of the peasantry, with their waggons, from the remote districts of the colony; and a third near the shore of the bay, and between the town and the castle, serves as a parade for exercising the troops. This is an open, airy, and extensive plain, perfectly level, composed of a bed of firm clay, covered with small, hard gravel. It is surrounded by canals, or ditches, that receive the waters of the town, and convey them into the bay. Two of its sides are completely built up with large and handsome houses. The barracks, originally intended for an hospital, for corn magazines and wine cellars, is a large, well-designed, regular building, which, with its two wings, occupies part of one of the sides of the great square. The upper part of this building is sufficiently spacious to contain 4000 men. The castle affords barracks for 1000 men, and lodgings for all the officers of one regiment, magazines for artillery, stores, and ammunition; and most of the public offices of government are within its walls. The other public buildings are a Calvinistic and Luthern church: a guard house, in which the burgher senate, or the council of burghers, meet, for transacting business relative to the interior police of the town; a large building, in which the government slaves, to the number of about 330, are lodged; the courts of justice, were civil and criminal causes are heard and determined*.

The population of the town is estimated at about 6000 whites, inclusive of the military, and 12,000 slaves.

Between the town and Table Mountain are scattered over the plain a number of neat houses, surrounded by plantations and gardens. Of these, the largest and nearest to the town, is that in which

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* The basis of all the proceedings of this court, is the Roman and civil law, tempered, or corrected, by local circumstances, and unforeseen occurrences, and which are generally provided for in the code drawn up under the name of *Statutes of India*, for the supreme court of Batavia, and the other inferior settlements of the Duth East-India Company. A full court is composed of seven judges, (none of them professional men, but burghers of the town), by a majority of whose votes all causes are decided; subject, however, to an appeal to a court composed of the governor and lieutenant governor, and, from their decision, to the King in Council.

the government houſe is erected. It is in length near 1000 yards, and contains about forty acres of rich land, divided into almoſt as many ſquares by oak hedges. The public walk runs up the middle, is well ſhaded by an avenue of oak trees, and incloſed on each ſide by a hedge of cut myrtles*.

Timber, of all kinds for building, is an exceeding ſcarce and expenſive article at the Cape, yet little pains have been taken to rear it near the town. Avenus of oak trees, plantations of the white popular, and of the ſtone pine are to be ſeen near moſt of the country houſes not very diſtant from the Cape, and have been found to thrive moſt rapidly; but the timber they produce is generally ſhaken and unſound. The natural productions of the Cape Peninſula, in the vegetable kingdom, are perhaps more numerous, varied, and elegant, than on any other ſpot of equal extent in the whole world.†—The ſides of the hills are finely ſcented with the family of *geraniums*; the different ſpecies of which, exhibiting ſuch variety of foliage, once ſtarted an idea, that this tribe of plants alone might imitate in their leaves every genus of the vegetable world.

As to the ſalubrity of the climate, no doubt can be entertained; for, during ſeveral months, there has not been one ſick man in the general military hoſpital. Moſt of the fatal diſeaſes that prevail among the natives muſt than proceed rather from their habits of life than from any real unhealthineſs in the climate. The ſudden change of temperature, eſpecially from heat to cold, may perhaps be one of the cauſes of conſumptive complaints, which are very frequent in all claſſes and ages. But the common diſeaſe to which thoſe of middle age are ſubject, is the dropſy. A confined and ſedentary life, eating to exceſs, twice and commonly thrice a day, of animal food ſwimming in fat, or made up into high ſeaſoned diſhes; drinking raw ardent ſpirits; ſmoaking tobacco; and when ſatiated with indulging the ſenſual appetite, retiring in the middle of the day to ſleep; ſeldom uſing any kind of exerciſe, and never ſuch as might require bodily exertion, are the uſual habits in which the

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* The Earl of Macartney, when governor of the Cape, converted this excellent piece of ground into a place not only ornamental, but uſeful to the country; and appropriated it for the reception of ſcarce and curious native plants, and for the trial of ſuch Aſiatic and European productions as may ſeem more likely to be cultivated with benefit to the colony.

† His Majeſty's Botannic Garden at Kew exhibits a choice collection of them, due to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Maſon; but many are ſtill wanting to complete it.

natives of the Cape are educated. An apoplexy, or a schirrous liver, is the consequence of such intemperance. Instances of longevity are very rare at the Cape, few exceeding the period of sixty years. The mortality in Cape Town, taken on the average in the last eight years, has been about two and a half in a hundred among the white inhabitants, and under three in a hundred among the slaves. Those in the latter condition, who live in the town, are generally well fed, well clothed, not much exposed to the weather, nor put to hard labour. Others, in the country, whose principal food consists of black, sandy bread and the offals of butcher's meat, who labour from morning to night in the field, and those also who follow the arduous and daily task of gathering wood on the exposed sides of the mountains, or in the hot sands, are subject to bilious fevers, from which they seldom recover.

The Dutch settlers are dull, phlegmatic, awkward, and unsociable. The law of primogeniture does not prevail here, but the property of the deceased parent is equally divided among his surviving children. On the marriage of two persons, the property becomes common, unless otherwise provided by an express clause in the contract; and, on the death of either, the children are entitled to the immediate possession of that part of the joint property which is supposed to have belonged to the deceased.

The young females of the Cape, in the better families, are taught music, and some have acquired a tolerable degree of execution. Many understand the French language; and some have made great proficiency in the English. They are expert at the needle, at all kinds of lace, knitting, and tambour work, and in general make up their own dresses, following the prevailing fashion of England, brought from time to time by the female passengers bound to India, from whom they may be said

"To catch the manners living as they rise."

Neither are the other sex, while boys, deficient in vivacity or talent; but, for the want of the means of a proper education, to open their minds and excite in them a desire of knowledge, they soon degenerate into the common routine of eating, smoaking, and sleeping. Few of the male inhabitants associate with the English, except such as hold employments under the government. This backwardness may be owing in part to the different habits of the two nations, and partly, perhaps, to the reluctance that a vanquished people must always feel in mixing with their conquerors. No real cause, however, of complaint or disaffection

could poſſibly be alledged againſt the Engliſh government at the Cape. No new taxes have been impoſed ſince the conqueſt; but on the contrary, ſome of the old ones have been dimiſhed, and others modified. The demand and value of every production of the colony have very conſiderably increaſed, while the articles of import have fallen in their prices. More than 200,000 rix dollars of arrears in the rent of land have been remitted to the inhabitants by the Britiſh government, as well as 80,000 rix-dollars of dubious debts. They have preſerved their laws* and their religion, both of which continue to be adminiſtered by their own people. They enjoy as great a ſhare of rational liberty as men, bound to each other, and to the whole, by the ties that a ſtate of ſociety neceſſarily impoſes, could poſſibly expect, and much greater than under their former government. Property has been ſecure in every inſtance, and has been raiſed to double its former value; and none has the loſs of life of any friend or relation to lament, at the time of, or ſince, the capture. Their paper currency, fabricated by their government, in order to get over a temporary diſtreſs, but which it had never been able to take out of circulation, bore a depriciation of 40 per cent. and a ſilver dollar was ſcarcely to be ſeen. The former is now at par with ſpecie, and not leſs than two millions of the latter have been ſent from England, and thrown into circulation. Every perſon enjoys his ſhare of the general proſperity- The proprietor of the houſes in town has more than doubled his rent; and the farmer in the country, where formerly he received a rix-dollar for each of his ſheep, now receives three. Four years of increaſing proſperity, of an uninterrupted peace and domeſtic tranquillity, have been the happy lot of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope.†

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* The chief effect of the interpoſition of the Engliſh in the internal government of the country, was the *abolition of torture*, which was one of the ordinary puniſhments of the Dutch law; and fortunately, it has already been productive of a diminution of crimes.

† Scenes very different from theſe would, in all probability, have been exhibited here, had not the Engliſh taken poſſeſſion of the colony at the very time they were ripe for execution. Jacobiniſm, or ſubverſion of all order, had induſtriouſly been propagated by the ill-diſpoſed among the ignorant part of the coloniſts, both in the town and country diſtricts. Proſcribed liſts were actually made out; ſlaves were anxiouſly waiting for a general emancipation; and a weak and timid government, inſtead of cruſhing Jacobiniſm in its infancy, had ſuffered it to grow to maturity.

A PUPPY OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

SCENE—*A Library.*

Tom Shuffleton. John, is it you? how do you do, John?

John. Thank your honour; I——

Shuff. Yes, you look ſo; Sir Simon in bed! Mrs. Rochdale not riſen!—Well, no matter; I have travelled all night, though to be with them; how are they?

John. Sir; they are both——

Shuff. I'm glad to hear it; pay the poſt-boy for me.

John. Yes, Sir; I beg pardon, Sir; but when your honour left us——

Shuff. Owed you three pounds five—I remember—have you down in my memorandums: Honourable Tom Shuffleton, Dr. to —what's your name,?

John. My Chriſtian name, Sir, is——

Shuff. Muggins; I recollect. Pay the poſt-boy, Muggins; and, hark ye, take particular care of the chaiſe—I borrowed it of my friend, Bobby Fungus, who ſprung up a peer in the laſt bundle of barons; if a ſingle knob is knocked out of his new coronet, he'll make a ſharper ſpeech than ever he'll produce in parliament—and, John.

John. Sir.

Shuff. What was I going to ſay?

John. Indeed, Sir, I can't tell.

Shuff. No more can I; 'tis the faſhion to be abſent—that's the way I forgot your little bill; there, run along. *(Exit John.)*

I've the whirl of Bobby's chaiſe in my head ſtill; curſed fatiguing; poſting all night through Corniſh roads, to obey the ſummons of friendſhip; convenient, in ſome reſpects, for all that. If all loungers, of ſlender revenues, like mine, could command a conſtant ſucceſſion of invitations, from men of eſtates in the country, how amazingly it would tend to the thinning of Bond-ſtreet! *(throws himſelf into a chair, near the writing table)* Let me ſee; what has Sir Simon been reading? "Burn's Juſtice"—True, the old man's reckoned the ableſt magiſtrate in the county. He haſn't cut open the leaves, I ſee.—"Cheſterfield's Letters." Pooh! his ſyſtem of education is extinct; Belcher, the butcher, has ſuperſeded it.—"Clarendon's Hiſtory of——"

Enter Sir Simon Rochdale.

Sir Sim. Ah! my dear Tom Shuffleton.

Shuff. Baronet! how are you?

Sir Sim. Such expedition is kind, now; you got my letter at Bath?

Shuff. Saw it was preſſing; here I am—cut all engagements for you; and came off like a ſhot.

Sir Sim. Thank you; thank you, heartily.

Shuff. Left every thing at ſixes and ſevens.

Sir Sim. Gad! I'm ſorry if——

Shuff. Don't apologize; no body knows—left all my bills in the place unpaid.

Sir Sim. Bleſs me; I've made it monſtrous inconvenient.

Shuff. Not a bit. I give you my honour I did not find it inconvenient at all. How is Frank Rochdale?

Sir Sim. Why, my ſon iſn't up yet; and before he is ſtirring, do let me talk to you my dear Tom Shuffleton. I have ſomething near my heart, that——

Shuff. Don't talk about your heart, baronet; feelings quite out of faſhion.

Sir Sim. Well, then, I'm intereſted in——

Shuff. Ay, ſtick to that; we make a joke of the heart, now a-days; but when a man mentions his intereſt, we know he is in earneſt.

Sir Sim. Zounds! I am in earneſt; let me ſpeak, and call my motives what you will.

Shuff. Speak, but don't be in a paſſion; we are always cool at the clubs; the conſtant habit of ruining one another teaches us temper. Explain——

Sir Sim. Well, I will. You know, my dear Tom, how much I admire your proficiency in the *new school* of breeding; you are what I call one of the higheſt-finiſhed fellows of the preſent day.

Shuff. Pſhaw! baronet; you flatter.

Sir Sim. No, I don't; only in extolling the neweſt faſhion'd manners and morals, I'm ſometimes puzzled by the plain gentlemen, who liſten to me, here in the country, moſt confumedly.

Shuff. I don't doubt it

Sir Sim. Why, 'twas but t'other morning I was haranguing old Sir Noah Starchington, in my library, and explaining to him the ſhining qualities of a *daſher*, for the year 1803; and what do you think he did?

Shuff. Fell aſleep.

Sir Sim. No, he pull'd down an Engliſh Dictionary, where, if you believe me, he found my definition of ſtyliſh living under

the word "insolvency," a fighting crop turned out a "dock'd bull-dog," and modern gallantry, "adultery and seduction."

Shuff. Noah Starchington is a d——d old twadler; but the fact is, baronet, we improve; we have voted many qualities to be virtues now, that we never thought of calling virtues formerly. The rising generation want a new dictionary most d——.

Sir Sim. Deplorably, indeed! you can't think my dear Tom, what a scurvy figure you and the dashing fellows of your kidney make in the old ones; but you have great influence over my son Frank, and I want you to exert it; you are his intimate; you come here and pass two or three months at a time, you know.

Shuff. Yes, this is a pleasant house.

Sir Sim. You ride his horses as if they were your own.

Shuff. Yes, he keeps a good stable.

Sir Sim. You drink your claret with him till his head aches.

Shuff. Your's is famous claret, baronet.

Sir Sim. You worm out his secrets; you win his money; you —in short—you are——

Shuff. His friend, according to the next new dictionary, that's what you mean, Sir Simon.

Sir Sim. Exactly, but let me explain. Frank, if he does'nt play the fool, and spoil all, is going to be married.

Shuff. To how much?

Sir Sim. D——it, now, how like a modern man of the world that is! Formerly they would have asked to *whom?*

Shuff. We never do now; fortune's every thing; we say, a good match at the west end of the town, as they say, "a good man" in the city—the phrase refers merely to money; is she rich?

Sir Sim. Four thousand a year.

Shuff. What a devilish desirable woman! Frank's a happy dog!

Sir Sim. He's a miserable puppy! he has no more notion, my dear Tom, of a modern "good match," than Eve had of pin-money.

Shuff. What are his objections to it?

Sir Sim. A silly sly amour in another quarter.

Shuff. An amour! that's a very unfashionable reason for declining matrimony.

Sir Sim. You have weight with him; talk to him, my dear Tom reason with him; try your power, Tom, do.

Shuff. I don't much like plotting with the father against the son —that's reversing the new school, baronet.

Sir Sim. But if you will serve Frank, it will serve *me*, who wish

to serve *you*; and to prove that I do wish it, I have been keeping something in embryo for you, my dear Tom, against your arrival,

Shuff. For me!

Sir Sim. When you were last leaving us, if you recollect; you mentioned, in a kind way, a sort of intimation of an odd five hundred.

Shuff. Did I? I believe I might.—When I intend to raise money, I always give my friends the preference.

Sir Sim. I told you I was out of cash then, I remember.

Shuff, Yes, that's just what I told you, I remember.

Sir Sim. I have the sum floating by me now, and much at your service. *(presenting it.)*

Shuff. Why, as it's lying idle, I don't much care if I employ it. *(taking it.)*

Sir Sim. Use your interest with Frank, now.

Shuff. Rely on me: shall I give you my note?

Sir Sim. No, my dear Tom, that's an unnecessary trouble.

Shuff. Why, that's true—with one who knows me so well as you.

Sir Sim. Your verbal promise to pay is quite as good.

Shuff. Pray, do you employ the phrase, "verbal promise to pay," according to the reading of old dictionaries, or as it is the fashion to use it at present?

Sir Sim. Oh, d——n it, chuse your reading, and I am content.

[*Exit Sir Simon.*

Enter Frank Rockdale.

Frank. Tom Shuffleton, you never came more à propos in your life.

Shuff. That is what the women always say to me. I've rumbled on the road all night, Frank; my bones ache, my head's muzzy, and we'll drink two bottles of claret a piece, after dinner, to enliven us.

Frank. You seem in spirits, Tom, I think, now.

Shuff. Yes; I have had a windfall—five hundred pounds?

Frank. A legacy?

Shuff. No; the patient survives, who was sick of his money; 'tis a loan from a friend.

Frank. 'Twould be a pitty, then, Tom, if the patient experienced improper treatment.

Shuff. Why, that's true: but his case is so rare, that it isn't well understood, I believe; curse me, my dear Frank, if the disease of lending is epidemic.

Frank. But the disease of trying to borrow, my dear Tom, I am afraid is——

Shuff. Very prevalent, indeed, at the west end of the town.

Frank. And as dangerous, Tom, as the small-pox; they should inoculate for it.

Shuff. That wouldn't be a bad scheme; but took it naturally.—Pshaw! don't shake your head—mine's but a mere *facon de paler*, just as we talk to one another about our coats—we never say, "who's your taylor?" we always ask "*who suffers?*—What ails you? you look low.

Frank. Because I *am* low; and I cannot assume ease when my mind is oppressed.

Shuff. Your father tells me you are going to be married. I give you joy.

Frank. I have known nothing but torments since this cursed marriage has been in agitation.

Shuff. Umph!—Marriage was a weighty affair formerly, so was a family coach; but domestic duties, now, are like town chariots—they must be made light to be fashionable.

Frank. Oh, do not trifle! by acceding to this match, in obedience to my father, I leave to all the pangs of disappointed love, a helpless, humble girl, and rend the fibres of a generous but too credulous heart, by cancelling, like a villain, the oaths with which I won it. Oh, Tom, this business has unhinged me for society. Rigid morality, after all, is the best coat of mail for the conscience.

Shuff. Our ancestors, who wore mails, admired it amazingly; but to mix in the gay world with their rigid morality would be as singular as stalking into a dining room in their armour; for dissipation is now the fashionable habit, with which, like a brown coat, a man goes into company, to avoid being stared at*.

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* This is certainly one of the most complete pictures of a fashionable swindler which have been drawn by a modern pencil. The dialogue, while it excites the risibility of the spectator, impresses him with a melancholy reflection on the state of that society, in which we are surrounded by hundreds of fellows, who literally answer the description which is here so admirably given of them.

Yet these are the men who do not hisitate to take away the life of a fellow creature, for an imaginary attack upon their honour! It is indeed true that their appearance in public life is no novelty, though their increase of late is a matter of surprise, and can only be accounted for, on the principles, "that tradesmen, rather than not do much business, will do it at the risk of never being paid." Our reflection on the conduct of those who are so absurdly called men of fashion and of honour, remind us of what Voltaire says of such characters, in his Remarks on the Dramatis Personæ in Congreve's plays: he observes that "their language is every where that

RUDELY, OR THE SWISS HERDSMAN.

SCENE.—*The Neighbourhood of Meyringen, a ſmall Town of the beautiful Valley of Haſsley, in Switzerland.*

.....WE were walking in a narrow path that bordered the ſummit of a rock, which was covered with long and ſlippery graſs, when my eye ſuddenly caught a proſpect uncommonly beautiful; I ſnatched the hand of Waldenburg with eagar delight, to arreſt at once his attention and his ſteps; but at the ſame moment my foot ſlipped, and by the involuntary movement I made to recover myſelf, he was precipitated into the foaming torrent that guſhed below.

I uttered a cry of anguiſh and horror, and without reflecting upon the danger, I eagerly began to let myſelf down by means of ſome branches that grew from the crevices of the rock.

Waldenburg was yet ſtrunggling with the rapid ſtream, and I was likewiſe precipitated into it the next minute, with almoſt equal velocity. I was carried away by its violence, and ſoon loſt all perception.

When I again opened my eyes, I found myſelf lying near the edge of the torrent; and Waldenburg, who was ſtretched beſide me, was ſenſeleſs. A young herdſman, very ill clothed, was earneſtly employed in endeavouring to recover him: a groan of agony ſuddenly eſcaped me, and I exclaimed—"Oh, God! he is dead!",

"Have a good heart," ſaid the young man, in the Swiſs dialect, "I tell you he lives!"

He uncovered the boſom of Waldenburg, and rubbed it with

---

of *men of honour*, but their actions are thoſe of *knaves*;" which proves that he was perfectly well acquainted with human nature, or what we call faſhionable conduct. Thus the moſt arrant ſcoundrel, by frequenting polite company, and making pretentions to a more refined and exalted principle than that of common honeſty, may be denominated a *man of honour*. This is one of the ridiculous perverſions of words, which we truſt will, at ſome future period, be noticed in the new dictionary that Mr. Coleman has ingeniouſly and truly obſerved we are ſo d——in want of! Bruyere alſo obſerves, "We know very well that an honeſt man is a man of honour; but it is pleaſant to conceive that every man of honour is not an honeſt man."—It may, perhaps, be pleaſant to the volatile mind of a Frenchman, who forgets that ſociety ſuffers materially from this abuſe of terms; for, as Hume obſerves, "By ſeparating the man of honour from the man of virtue, the greateſt profligates have got ſomething to value themſelves upon, and have been able to keep themſelves in countenance, though guilty of the moſt ſhameful and dangerous vices.- They are debauchees, ſpendthrifts, and never pay a farthing they owe; but they are *men of honour*; and therefore to be received in all companies as gentlemen."—*Ita noſtri mores coerunt!*

his open hand, whilſt he eſſayed likewiſe to warm him with his breath.

In a few minutes he opened his eyes; unable to reſtrain my tranſports, I preſſed him to my heart.

"What has happened to us?" demanded he. "Help me to raiſe him up," ſaid the peaſant.

I complied; and he ſupported Waldenburg on one ſide, whilſt I, aſſiſted him on the other, in conducting my hopeleſs friend towards a neighbouring cottage: but, after he had advanced a few ſteps, his ſtrength failed; and the young man, without farther heſitation carried him the remainder of the way upon his back.

The cottage door was locked.

"We will get in for all that!" ſaid our preſerver: "the worſt that can happen to me, and that I ſhall expect, will be a ſound beating, which my ſhoulder are very able to bear."

As he ſpoke, he applied his foot ſturdily to the door, and burſt it open: then carrying Waldenburg into the hut, he ſtripped off his wet garments, covered him with thoſe of a peaſant, which hung in a corner of the little room, and laid him upon the bed it contained.

All this was ſcarcely performed, when the maſter of the cabin haſtily entered, exclaiming, in a furious voice, "Where are the rogues who broke into my dwelling? Rudely, you villain, this is your exploit," and he threatened him with a ſtick.

"Well, ſtrike me, if you chuſe,' ſaid Rudely, very coolly, "but if this bed had belonged to the Landaman I ſhould have put the poor gentleman on it, becauſe he is a fellow-creature; ſo if you can't help being in a paſſion, why knock away! only mind you don't touch either of theſe two, for if you ſhould I warn you to take care of yourſelf."

This decided tone, and the purſe I drew from my pocket, appeaſed the violence of the ruſtic, who offered to fetch his wife to attend the invalid.

"Oh, now you act like a Chriſtian!—ſaid the young herdſman, with a ſatirical ſmile,—"Now you appear quite another man! Well, God bleſs you, my good gentleman!" added he, ſhaking my hand, "I know you will take care of your friend. There is my herd left by itſelf, and my hat floating down the ſtream."

"Stay generous young man," I exclaimed, "you muſt not leave us. What is your name?"—"Rudely."—"Have you no other?"—"No,"—"Inform me, I conjure you, how you con-

trived to preserve us from almost inevitable death."—"Oh, I saw the whole!—he came first headlong from the top of the rock to the bottom, and you directly jumped after him,—'Well done!' thinks I, 'you are a brave fellow!'—However, when people take such leaps as those, their bravery is not of much use—so you sunk as fast as him. 'Faith, said I, 'I'll take a jump too, perhaps I may have better luck:—I don't know who these gentlemen are, but they are fellow creatures: if I am drowned, it will be in good company!' And seeing him rise to the surface of the stream, I plunged in a little lower down; and, holding fast by a bit of rock in a place where my feet could rest upon a shallow, I caught him as he was being carried along to the gulf beneath us. He was hardly out of the water, when you appeared on the other side; and, remembering you jumped after your friend, I made another for you, and fished you by the coat, but we were both under water for some time.—'God help us both,' thought I, 'for I won't let him go, live or die!' At last I got my head above the torrent, and caught hold of a strong branch of thorn: ("I now perceived that his hands were very bloody:") I grasped it firmly, and again called upon God to succour us, for I found my strength failing; but I grew obstinate and would not give you up. Luckily, at this moment, the impetuous dashing of the water threw you towards the edge of the stream, and I found means to save you and myself too.—So, now, farewell! If you try it again, you will find that you cannot climb up a precipiece, or jump from it as dexterously as we can, who were born in the midst of them."

Having uttered these words, he darted off like lightning, and disappeared in two minutes.

Towards the evening, a carriage was procured from Meyringen, in which Waldenburg was placed: the motion was of service to him. I passed the night by his bed-side, and in the morning I related to him all that had happened. He enquired where the young herdsman lived. I felt both chagrined and ashamed that I could not tell him; but at that instant he entered our dwelling.

"I find," said he, abruptly, "that you take as little care of your effects as you do of yourselves! Here have I been obliged to run from our valley thither, because you left all these things behind you by the side of the torrent—here is your purse, and a pocket book, and other little matters."

He placed them on the table, and, looking at Waldenburg, "Well, Sir," added he, "you are better I see—I am glad of it—it is almost worth the trouble of coming, to find you so well!"

Waldenburg ſtretched out his hand towards him, and ſaid—"My friend, you ſhall not again quit us; you muſt intruſt your future deſtiny to my grateful care. Take that purſe, it is yours; and remain with us."

Rudely anſwered—"Stay with you!—Why, yes, I ſhould like that very well, for I have nothing to loſe; and nothing to regret here—I have neither parents nor friends." Rudely then re-viſited the miſerable hut he had occupied, to take leave, as he ſaid, of the herd he had been accuſtomed to attend; and the next morning he returned to us....

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*.

——————"*One not verſed in ſchools,*
But ſtrong in ſenſe, and wiſe without the rules." POPE.

A thoughtleſs relation of Dr. Franklin came one day to ſolicit, from his benevolence, the loan of a ſmall ſum of money, to enable him to pay his bills. He preluded his requeſt with a detail of embarraſſments which might have befallen the moſt circumſpect. The doctor enquiring how much he wanted, he replied, with ſome heſitation, fifty dollars. Franklin went to his eſcrutoir and counted him out a hundred. He received them with many promiſes of prompt payment, and haſtily took up the writing impliments, to draw a note of hand for the caſh. The doctor, who ſaw into the nature of the borrower's embarraſſments better than he was aware, and was perpoſſeſſed with the improbability of never receiving his caſh again, ſtepped acroſs the room, and, laying his hand gently upon his relation's arm, ſaid, "ſtop, couſin, we will ſave the paper; a quarter of a ſheet is not of a great value, but it is worth ſaving:"—Conveying at once a liberal gift; and gentle reprimand for the borrower's extravagance†.

The converſation having turned, in preſence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, and a young perſon in the company having expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that they ſhould ever be attended with ſuch anxiety and ſolicitude, inſtancing one of his acquaintance, who, though

* Our readers will read with intereſt, the following till-now unrecorded anecdotes, of a man, who, from ſmall beginnings, by the ſole exertion of native genius and indefatigable induſtry, raiſed himſelf to the pinnacle of politics and letters; who, from a humble printer's boy, became the companion of the great, ſigned treaties, and paſſed in ſplendour through the courts of kings. He died, preſident of the ſtate of Pennſilvania, in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790, aged 84.

† The doctor in early life was economical from principle; in his latter days perhaps from habit.

in poſſeſſion of unbounded wealth, yet was as buſy and more anxious than the moſt aſſiduous clerk in his counting houſe:—The doctor took an apple from a fruit baſket, and preſented it to a little child, who could juſt totter about the room. The child could ſcarce graſp it in his hand. He then gave him another, which occupied the other hand. Then chooſing a third, remarkable for its ſize and beauty, he preſented that alſo. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold three, dropped the laſt on the carpet, and burſt into tears. See there, ſaid the philoſopher, there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy.

AN ITALIAN PEDLAR.

Scene, the parlour of a convent: all the monks are ſitting on the benches, and he diſplays his goods before them, ſaying,

"Obſerve this magnifying glaſs; look through it, you will ſee a mitre, a cardinal's hat, and even the tiara, ſo very cloſe, that it will appear as if you could lay hold of them. This multiplying glaſs is convenient to an attorney, who makes out his bill; place it upon a crown piece, it ſeems as if there were a hundred. Theſe ſmelling bottles are filled with an eſſence which repairs the fatigues that the monks undergo in performing the night ſervice. Thoſe lozenges allay violent thirſt, a very dangerous diſorder among monks." In ſhort, while the pedlar ſhowed the contents of the box, he ſpoke in the moſt ſatirical terms of a religious ſtate.

"You are ſevere in your remarks," ſaid a monk to the pedlar.

"I, Sir! I merely relate the ſingular properties of all I ſell in the ſame words that they were taught to me with this little ſtock, for I am too great a fool to invent ſuch pretty things."

"A fool," ſaid one of the Franciſcans preſent, "thou doeſt not appear to be one: but tell me, whence art thou, and whither art thou going?"

"I am from Rome; and I am going to fortune's temple, which I fear I ſhall never reach."

THE WORLD.

The courſe of a rapid river is the juſteſt of all emblems, to expreſs the variableneſs of all our ſcenes below. Shakeſpeare ſays, none ever bathed himſelf twice in the ſame ſtream; and it is equally true, that the world, upon which we cloſe our eyes at night, is never the ſame with that on which we open them in the morning.

Apollonian Wreath.

Lines written on the occasion of some friends Mourning for the loss of their relative, CAPTAIN GEORGE WARDEN, *who died, in the prime of Life, while actively employed in the service of his Country.*

How sweet the Tear, by Friendship shed,
O'er the Warrior's early Tomb!
The Gem shall deck his laurel'd Head
And dissipate the Cypress gloom.

How deep the sigh, that springs from Love,
While dwelling on his honor'd Name!
That sigh shall waft his Soul above,
And Mem'ry consecrate his Fame.

To realms of everlasting bliss,
His Spirit wing'd its soaring flight,
But proofs of real Love, like this,
It still will view with fond delight!

BOMBAY, *Nov.* 1807. O.

ANOTHER.

WHEN the Warrior's head is low,
Victory mourns her Hero dear;
The tears of recollection flow,
And silently, his laurels rear.

But when the gen'rous flame does fill
The kindred soul,—his friends—the brave!
Grief's full current spreads each rill
To raise the Cypress o'er his grave.

And the Heroes who were wont
To lead with him th' embattled Host;
Will mourn their friend who nought could daunt,
Who early dies—*his Country's boast!*

In future Page, ſhall *Warden's* fame
Full highly ſtand in Glory's Race;
The Muſe's praiſe attends his Name
And all her bays his virtues grace.

MADRAS, *Nov.* 22, 1807. F.

To the EDITOR *of the* MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

SIR,

If you think the following Lines deſerve a place in your very improved and pleaſing Work, they are much at your Service.

MADRAS, *Nov.* 24, 1807. F.

HARK the ſolemn Organ's Note
Swells on the ſadden'd Gale!
The cries of Sorrow hither float
And mark a direful Tale—

And ſee in ſable garb array'd,
A mourning band appear;
They bear a blooming youthful maid,
All on the ſilent bier.

Ah lovely maid to thee was given
Angelic grace and form;
As is the Sun which ſhines in Heav'n
'Till comes the wintry ſtorm.

And Oh! a father's cruelty,
Condemns thee to the Grave,
Denied your love, alas! to lie
Within the narrow Cave.

Ah ſee! her father's uſeleſs grief
His aged heart does break;
But *now*, for him there's no relief,
His child can *ne'er* awake!

Ye parents ſtern this victim view,
And while you mourn her fate
This awful leſſon's told to you
"Oh yield, before,—*too late.*"

Long had the maid ador'd a youth
Her flame was all allow'd
The Swain, was conſtancy and truth
By manly grace endow'd.

But ah! a wealthy Suitor came;—
The Father ſtern denied
The Maid, her virtuous early flame—
"She ſicken'd—pin'd—and died!"

LINES IN HONOUR OF THE TARS OF OLD ENGLAND.

How rich the dies that ſtamp a Britiſh Tar,
Gentle in Peace, a thunderbolt in War;
Regardleſs of an adverſe ſquadron's ſtrength,
A Foe in ſight, *He* ſprings a cable's length.
His creed—Not ſtanding nice for guns, or weight,
A Frigate ſhould not ſtrike to a Firſt Rate!
Beneath his ſun-burnt weather-beaten face,
How many hundred virtues claim a place.
Staunch to his Country—ſteady at his gun,
He'll fight, or ſink—Do any thing but run.

THE FOURTH OF JUNE.

SEPTEMBER to ſportſmen gives pleaſure,
OCTOBER produces good ale,
Sweet MAY throws around her Spring treaſure,
And in AUGUST reſounds the loud flail.
But the month that the Deſtinies hit on,
When the heart beats with *Loyalty's tune*,
And the day that gives rapture to *Britain*,
Is the glorious, the great FOURTH OF JUNE?

JOHN BULL.

THE BUTTERFLY AND MAGGOT.
A TALE.
INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

Harriet, for you I pen the tale,
Who, dove-like, ſeek the ſilent vale!
Rich in the virtues, rich in pow'rs of mind,
Content, where WISDOM *points the way,*
In modeſt ſolitude to ſtray,
And leave a buſtling frenzied world behind.

A BUTTERFLY, of plumage gay,
Deſcended on a hazel ſpray,
Where dwelt a maggot in his nut,
Contented in his humble hut.

The coxcomb pertly now preſs'd in,
Exclaiming, with ſatiric grin,
"Who's here that bids the world farewell?
Hoh! maſter Maggot, are ye dead?"
The maggot heard—popp'd out his head
Juſt like a hermit from his cell.

"What, Friar Maggot! alive and moping;
Amid the dark for ever groping?
Why, what a horrid life is thine!
I range at will the hill and vale,
I face the ſun, enjoy the gale,
And on the honied bloſſoms dine.

"Amid the fields of air I ſtray,
And, tell me, who dares ſtop my way
Not of proud man the crawling nation.
Why, thou art e'en beneath the Mole!
Heavens, how I pity thee, poor ſoul!
Thy birth diſgraces the creation."

"What inſolence (the grub replies;)
Alas! how vain are Butterflies.

Know, then, that Heaven my wishes grants,
Contented with my humble food,
I know that Providence is good,
And feel his bounty in my wants.

"Blaspheming creature learn, O learn
What thy dull optics can't discern;
The hand which gave the Sun its form,
Fram'd ocean, bids the winds arise,
Displays its pow'r on earth and skies,
Displays a world within a worm."

The Maggot ended—now behold!
The beau, with plumes of glitt'ring gold,
Was, with a grin, prepar'd to treat him;
When forth a sparrow hopp'd, unseen,
Spoil'd monsieur's meditated mien,
In triumph bore him off, and ate him.

How few simplicity endears!
Ah! who would lose, for sighs and tears,
The charms of friendship, love, and calm security,
To grandeur's giddy heights to climb?
The happy state and true sublime,
Live in two words—CONTENTMENT and OBSCURITY.

EPIGRAM ON AN EPIGRAM.

The qualities all in a *bee* that we meet,
In an epigram never should fail;
The body should always be little and sweet,
And a sting should be felt in its *tail*.

MATRIMONY.

"Cries Nell to Tom," 'midst matrimonial strife,
"Curs'd be the hour I first became your wife."
"By all the powers," said Tom, "but that's too bad,
"You've curs'd the only civil hour we've had.'

TO THE ADMIRERS OF PETRARCH.

Were you a moment to reflect upon it,
You'll find, in Praising Petrarch, how you blunder'd;
A man in love, I grant, may write a sonnet,
The deuce is in him if he writes a hundred!

Forget old Petrarch's dull pedantic lays,
With tender thoughts no virgin's breast they fill;
But such as, stale and old, to mend their ways,
Hang on the enraptur'd tongue of *Rowland Hill.*

With such Dan Petrarch may, perhaps, have merit,
In this the poet may with *Hill* agree;
To extol that junction of the flesh and spirit
Which fires the bosom of the devotee.

Let such write amorous hymns in language quaint,
If you love Chloe, like a man, go win her;
Nor call the girl an angel, or a saint;
Tell her she'll make a very pretty *sinner.*

CUPID STRAYED.

Yes, beauteous queen;—thy son, they say,
Thy wanton son! is gone astray:—
Nay, Venus, more;—'tis said, from thee
A kiss the sweet reward shall be
To any swain, who truly tells
Where 'tis the little wand'rer dwells:
Then grieve no more, nor drop a tear;
For know the little urchin's here;
He, from the search of vulgar eyes,
Conceal'd within my bosom lies:
Now, goddess, as I've told thee this;
Give me, oh, give the promis'd kiss!

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon & Penang.

November 1807.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that a reward of 5,000 Star Pagodas or 2,000*£*. shall be paid to any commander of a British vessel who may import alive at Madras the Genuine Cochineal Insect, the growth of South America, the following description of the Species of Insects for which this reward will be paid and of the mode recommended to, be pursued for the accomplishment of this object is published for general information.

There is a distinction in Trade of four kinds, viz. Mastique, Compreschane, Tetraschale and Sylvestre, of which, the first is accounted the best and the last the worst, the three first derive their names from the situation of their produce, the last is found wild, and tho' perhaps superior to the superious insect procured here, is not considered to be a desideratum.—

If either of the other three kinds above specified could be procured, it is suggested that the live insect may be preserved on the plant during the voyage to Madras, but as the success of this experiment on a sea-voyage must be precarious, every other practicable mode that can be devised should be attempted, for this purpose the following is understood to be the mode practised by the Spaniards for preserving the insect whilst propagating its species, or depositing its eggs—The insects destined for this purpose are taken at a proper time of their growth, put in a box well closed, and lined with coarse cloth, in this confinement they deposit their eggs and die—the box is kept close shut till the time of placing the Eggs on the Nopal, the animalcule is so minute as scarcely to be perceived, they are put on the tree in May or June and in two months attain to the size of a dog tick—the mode of preserving the Insect on the plant should however also be attempted, especially as there is reason to doubt whether that on which the Spanish Coccus feeds be the same with the *Nopal Andersonia.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE, ACT. CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 22, 1807.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PARA 1:—Whereas by the Second Condition of the 10 per Cent Decennial Loan Opened at this Presidency in the Month of July 1798, it is stipulated that the Government shall have the Option of postponing payment of such part of the principal as may be received in India for two years after it shall become due—upon paying Interest thereon Annually at the rate of 10 per Cent per Annum to the day of payment.

2.—Public notice is hereby given that it is not the intention of Government to avail itself of such Option, but to discharge the Principal as it shall become due.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE, Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, *November* 11, 1807.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

On the 3d instant, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship *Royal George*, captain C. Gribble, from Portsmouth the 22d June.

The Royal George left Portsmouth in company with the *Windham*, *Howe*, *Wexford* and *Warley* Indiamen, under convoy of the *St. Albans* Man of War.

The *Wexford* and *Warley*, put in at the Cape having each sprung a leak, thro' stress of weather.

The *Windham* and *Howe*, parted company on the 27th Sept. and proceeded to Bengal, with a part of the 1st battalion of his Majesty's 14th Foot and 2d battalion of the 56th on board.

The St. *Albans* proceeded to Bombay.

The *Royal George* on her passage hither spoke the *Salsette* frigate near the line—all well.

Five hundred Men of his majesty's 14th Foot, have arrived on the Royal George.

The Indiamen fell in with Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron on the 29th October—With concern we announce the Death of Mr. Fleming, surgeon of his Majesty's Ship Culloden. Mr. Peerse, surgeon of his Majesty's 30th regiment was ordered to do duty on board that ship.

Mr. Grant, appointed Naval Officer at Madras, died on his passage to India.

On Saturday the 22d inst. arrived the American Brig Brutus, capt. Edwards, from New York 15th June, and last from Coringa 19th inst. On the morning of the 10th November, the Brutus was boarded by the French brig privateer L'Adele, captain Mouling; being then in N. latitude 15-45 and 87-30 E. longitude. The Frenchmen examined the ship and took several articles out of her, for which they paid in Doubloons of 16 Dollars each, and then allowed her to proceed on her voyage, captain Mouling said he had taken a number of prizes, but his story was very inconsistent and unsatisfactory, amongst others he is said to have captured the Kitty, captain Raper; the brig Success, captain Urquhart, from

Pegue, laden with timber; and the Alert, a ſhip belonging to Bengal.

Captain Raper was on board L'Adele. She is a yellow-ſided veſſel, with gaunt maſts, which rake much, and her yards are very ſquare. She was ſtanding to the eaſtward, when the Brutus parted company.

COMET.

Having now obtained a ſufficient number of obſervations of the Comet which has recently appeared in the conſtellations of the Serpent and Hercules, to collect the requiſite data for computing its orbit, I beg to ſend you an abſtract of theſe preliminary documents which may enable any of your ſcientific correſpondents when at leiſure to inveſtigate its path in the heavens.

Three obſervations at a diſtance ſomewhat greater one from the other would have been more deſireable, as the extreme delicacy of the calculus by approximation of a Parabola, by means of three points very near each other in its curve would thereby be much leſſened. Should however the heavens clear up about the middle of this month, I ſhall then be able to obtain, by a more diſtant obſervation of this Comet, an Hypotheſis which will not only verify the preſent reſults but alſo afford better means for determining its orbit, and conſequently for comparing it to that of any other known Comet recorded in the Tables. For your learned correſpondents are no doudt aware of the impoſſibility to form an opinion on ſo recondite a ſubject by immediate and mere inſpection: and that though it be your part to announce ſpeedily the appearance of ſuch a Phenomenon to the public, yet it is *that* of profeſſional men to conſider deliberately what requires *time* to obſerve, *leiſure* to compare, and *ſkill* to inveſtigate.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

H. C. OBSERVATORY, *November* 3, 1807.

Time of obſervation at Madras mean-time.	Heliocentric Longitude.	Heliocentric Latitude.	Angle of Elongation.	Sun's Longitude.	Logarithm of diſtance of Sun & Moon.
h. ' "	s. ° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	s. ° ' "	
Oct. 3d, 7 13 24.7	7 11 42 46	20 52 17 N.	32 18 21	6 9 24 25.5	9 999799
14th, 6 45 17.5	7 20 51 3	33 18 7 N.	30 35 1	6 20 16 02.3	9.998532
25th, 6 42 45,9	8 0 41 50	43 45 51 N.	29 29 18	7 1 12 32,6	9.997219

[*Mad. Gaz.*

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Nov. 9, 1807.

The honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the army the following extract of a general letter from the honorable Court of Directors, dated 29th May 1807.

"We have appointed Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, "Commander in Chief of our Forces, on the Fort St. George "Establishment."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,

ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 21, 1807.

Last Friday Evening, his Excellency, Lieut General Hewett, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's Forces, in India, arrived at the Presidency, from Saugor roads where he left the Hon. Company's ship Walpole to embark on the Charlotte, Government Yacht, in which he proceeded to Calcutta. On the following morning, Saturday the 17th curt. at Sun-rise, his Excellency, landed from the Yacht, at the Water Gate of Fort William, under the honors due to his rank and station. A discharge of 17 guns from the saluting Battery, announced his Excellency's landing. The Corps of Artillery, his Majesty's 67th Regiment, the Native Infantry Guards on duty in garrison, and Corps of Calcutta Native Militia, were paraded for the reception of his Excellency, and formed a street extending from the Water Gate, towards the Calcutta Gate Way.

His Excellency, on landing, was received by Major General St. Leger, provincial Commander in Chief, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, and by the General and Garrison Staff. Proceeding with his suite, through the avenue formed by the troops, his Excellency was received by the different corps with presented arms, Officers saluting. Passing through the Calcutta Gateway, his Excellency proceeded to the Government House, where his arrival was notified by a salute of seventeen guns from the Fort.

The Right Honorable the Governor General, the Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Chief Justice, Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. K. B. John Lumsden, Esq. the Hon. Sir John Royds, and the Hon. Sir William Burroughs, Bart. Judges of the Supreme Court, Major General Palmer, the Chief Civil and Military Officers, and some of the principal Gentlemen of the Presidency, were assembled at the Government House, and breakfasted with his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

At half past 7 o'clock, the Right Hon. the Governor General, his Excellency Lieut. General Hewett, Sir George Barlow, and Mr. Lumsden, with the Chief Secretary to Government, repaired

to the Council Chamber, where the appointment of Lieut. General Hewett being read, and the Oaths of Office adminiſtered, his Excellency took his place at the Supreme Board, as a Member of Council of the Preſidency of Fort William, under the ſalute of 17 guns from the Walls of its garriſon.

In the evening, Lieut. General Hewett, with the Gentlemen who were preſent at breakfaſt, at the Government Houſe, dined with the Right Honorable the Governor General.

On Monday morning, General Hewett's Commiſſion of Commiſſion of Commander in Chief, was read on the Grand Square in Fort William, before all the corps in garriſon, under a ſalute of 17 guns, and three vollies of ſmall arms from the Troops,

The Commander in Chief will hold his 1ſt Levee, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the houſe of Sir William Kier, Adjutant General to the King's Troops.

Belvedere Houſe, we underſtand, is fittted up for the accommodation of the Commander in Chief; and will be ready in the courſe of a few days for the reception of his Excellency's Family.

General Orders, by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 17, 1807.

Lieutenant General Hewett appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and a Member of the Supreme Council of the Preſidency of Fort William, having arrived, a meeting of the Council was ſummoned this day, and uſual Oaths having been adminiſtered to Lieutenant General Hewett, he took his ſeat as a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William accordingly.

Lieutenant General Hewett, having been alſo appointed by his Majeſty to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council hereby notifies the ſame.

Ordered, that a Sulute of 17 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William and three vollies of ſmall Arms by the Troops in Garriſon, be fired on the occaſion.

Ordered, that the appointment of Lieutenant General Hewett to the Chief Command of the Forces of his Majeſty and of the Eaſt India Company, be announced to the Army in General orders, and that Lieutenant General Hewett's commiſſion from the Honorable the Court of Directors be read with the uſual ceremonies to the Troops in Garriſon and at the ſeveral ſtations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns be made in the uſual manner to Lieutenant General Hewett as commander in chief.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,—OCT. 18.

The Purſer of the H. C. Ship Walpole, Captain James Sandilands, landed yeſterday at the Bankſhall; he left the ſhip in Sau-

gur Roads, on Monday evening, and has brought up with him one Box Packet by the Walpole; one by the Surrey, and another by the Lady Castlereagh; the two latter were put on board the Walpole at Madras.

The following is a correct list of the Passengers arrived on the Walpole:—

His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewett, Commander in Chief,—The Lady of General Hewett.—Mrs. Julia Carey.—Miss Elizabeth Hewett.—Miss Ann Hewett —Colonel Alexander Kyd, Chief Engineer.—Lieutenant Colonel Peter Carey, H. M. 86th Regiment of foot.—Lieutenant Colonel John Dalrymple, H. M. 22d Regiment of foot —Captain John Ainslie, 9th Regiment Bengal N. I.—Captain William Henry Majendie, H. M. 17th Regiment of foot, aid-de camp to General Hewett.—Lieutenant George Hewett, H. M. 84th Regt. of foot, aid-de-camp to General Hewett.—Lieutenant James Fuller Dundas, Bengal Artillery. —Mr. Trevor Plowden, Civil Service.—Mr. James Harington, writer.—Mr. T. G. Weston, Mr. Theophilus Bolton, Mr. John M. A. Lucan, Mr. Robert Hardy, & Mr. Christian Fermair, Free Mariners.

FESTIVAL OF DOORGAH POOJAH.

The celebration of the grand anniversary festival of Doorgah Tackoor, engaged the attention of all the pious Bengalese, during the greater part of the preceding week. The Nautches on this occasion, were, as usual, honoured with the presence of many British ladies of rank, beauty and fashion.

The public amusements of European Society, in Calcutta, if not throughout British India, are so limited in number and variety, that it is not at all surprizing, that even a Calcutta Nautch should engage the attendance, of those who have repeatedly experienced its insipidity; while to those who are strangers, and have had no previous opportunity to witness any specimen of the religious pageantry of Bengal, curiosity alone will naturally raise a desire, personally to behold one of the most celebrated and costly rites of paganism.

From the operation of these causes, the Nautches of the Doorgah Poojah, are more fully attended by Europeans, than we should expect, were the amusement or entertainment they afford, considered as their sole attraictions. Another motive give a number of

viſitors to this ceremonial: Many Gentlemen, filling the higher ſtations, and others, at the Preſidency, attend an invitation to a Nautch, as a matter of compliment to the parties inviting, who are highly gratified by this acquieſcence, which they conſider as a mark of reſpect and condeſcenſion, and of much more weight than a complimentary viſiſt on any other occaſion.

To the other cauſes already enumerated, as combining to enlarge the attendance of European at the Calcutta Nautches, we may add another, to which in common with aſſemblies in general, they are frequently indebted for a greater number of their viſitants, than to any other;—a motive long ſince recognized in the words of the Roman Poet,

"Veniunt ſpectentur ut ipſæ,"

which without great violence to the ſenſe of the original, we may tranſlate,

Much leſs to ſee than to be ſeen they come.

Powerful as that motive might be in the days of Ovid, it appears to have loſt no part of its influence, in the earlier years of the 19th century. A large proportion of all our modern aſſemblies, both in Europe and in India, are brought together on the belief that numbers are to aſſemble on ſuch occaſion; not from any deſign to ſee or to hear, not from any hope of information or amuſement, but ſimply from the deſire to be of the number and to be there ſeen.

And how many are there who viſit all places of general reſort without any aſſignable motive whatever?—As to the tribe of loungers, idlers, and others, who are at open war with Time and Reflection, they are indeed a fair and obvious plea, that fully juſtifies their attendance on all occaſion of public reſort. With them a Nautch, and all ſimilar auxiliary means of annihilating a few hours, is a fortunate chance, by which, as a fair honorable *ruſe de guerre*, they may obtain at leaſt a temporary triumph, over the objects of their hoſtility.

CALCUTTA—November 5, 1807.

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock Mr. De L'Etang, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Blin, returning in a phaeton and pair, from a viſit to a gentleman reſiding at Bridgee Tollah, met, as they paſſed the gate, and came on the main road, leading from Chowringhe to Ruſſapuglah, a drove of bullocks with empty ſacks and dubbers, returning from Calcutta, and which for ſome extent, occupied nearly the whole breadth of the road. A ſyce

was ſent in advance to put the bullocks a little aſide, ſo as to allow the phaeton, following at a ſlow walking pace, to paſs on the right or eaſtern ſide of the road, which in that part, in its extreme breadth, meaſures twenty-two feet only, being bounded on the eaſt by a tank that has encroached on its limits, and on the weſt by a dry deep ditch. While in this narrow paſſage, two of the dubber bullocks began to butt at each other; and one horning his antagoniſt, the latter retreating haſtily, crouded the near ſide of the phaeton horſe, which occaſioned him to edge more towards the margin of the tank, where the bank being hollow, from the quantity of earth waſhed away by water, the ground gave way for ſome yards, when the off horſe, off fore and hind wheels, ſuddenly going down, the carriage loſt its equilibrium, overſet, and was precipitated in an inſtant to the tank, with ſuch velocity that it rolled over, and for ſome ſeconds, was wholly ſubmerged.

The two ſyces were carried with the phaeton into the tank. They and Mr. Blin firſt appeared, floating beyond the off horſe. Having ſuſtained little injury, they were got on ſhore without difficulty. Some minutes elapſed without any hope appeared of reſcuing Mr. De L'Etang, from his dangerous ſituation.—At length, after the lapſe of about four minutes, he was ſeen near the ſurface of the water, and through the aſſiſtance of the people, whom the accident had collected on the ſpot, he was brought out exhauſted and inſenſible. How he got clear of the phaeton he had no recollection: from the hood being up, his exertions to diſengage himſelf had probably been much impeded.

Through the kindneſs and humanity of Mr. Uvedale, ſeconded by Mr. Robert Leſlie, and Mr. Paris, ſurgeon, who ran to the ſpot from Mr. Uvedale's houſe, the inſtant they heard of the accident, Mr. De L'Etang received the moſt prompt and effectual aſſiſtance, and being carried to Mr. Uvedale's, he was reſtored to life, and completely recovered in the courſe of a few hours.

Every exertion, which the ſtate of the cauſe admitted, was uſed to ſave the horſes, but unfortunately without effect. They had been fitted with new Europe harneſs, which reſtrained, and from its ſtrength reſiſted every ſpontaneous effort of the horſes, to diſengage themſelves. Twelve or fifteen minutes elapſed before they could be brought out, by which time life was ſo completely deſtroyed, that all the means, though moſt judiciouſly and aſſiduouſly employed by Mr. Paris, proved ineffectual. The loſs of a pair of fine horſes by ſuch an accident, is the more to be regretted as, we underſtand, they were the property of a gentleman,

who had committed the ſale of them, with many others to Mr. De L'Etang: in juſtice to whom, we may here remark, that the particular circumſtances of the caſe, fully acquit this induſtrious and well deſerving individual, from all imputation of blame or neglect.

It is noticeable that fifteen or ſixteen years ago, an accident nearly ſimilar to the above, happened at the ſame ſpot, to Mr. Myers, then Accountant General, who was thrown with his carriage, into the tank; and in conſequence, a railing was placed on the road along the border of the tank, with the intention of preventing further accidents.—Some veſtiges of that railing are ſtill perceptible.—A few weeks ago, at the ſame place, Mrs. Corniſh, was overturned in her carriage, into the ditch on the oppoſite ſide of the road, but fortunately received no material injury.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE,

We are happy to notice every little improvement in gardening, which may in any degree increaſe our comforts or pleaſure. An experiment is now making in the large garden of Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, at Mazagon, in the cultivation of the wine; which is likely to increaſe the produce, and conſiderably leſſen the expenſe which has hitherto attended the raiſing of the grape in Bombay. An European Portugueſe from one of the regiments of Goa, thoroughly verſed in the huſbandry of Portugal, has been brought here. He has laid out a piece of ground preciſely in the ſtile they adopt in that country in arranging vineyards for the production of wine. The ſoil has been carefully turned up to the depth of 4 or 5 feet, every large ſtone has been removed, and the wine cutting placed nearly at the ſame depth. Some agriculturaliſts have doubted the propriety of digging the ground ſo deep, but when it is conſidered that by this means the plant has an opportunity of drawing moiſture, from a depth where moiſture continues long without evaporating, the advantage of it will no longer be called in queſtion. This circumſtance alſo brings to our recollection the practice which we have been informed by travellers in Perſia, prevails in that country, of planting the wine at the bottom of a hole 6 or 8 feet deep, and allowing the tendrils to creep on the ſides of the pit.

The mode of cultivation here recommended would almoſt ſeem to be alluded to the following lines of the immortal Pope.

"Depending Vines the *ſheltering cavern* ſcreen,
"With purple cluſters bluſhing thro' the green.

[*Bombay, Nov.* 11.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WARDEN.

Bambay, Oct 19.

It is with real and deep concern, dictated both by private feeling and public sentiment, that we have occasion to annouce the death of Captain GEORGE WARDEN of the Corps of Artillery on this establishment.

The melancholy event took place at the Village of Choor Veerah, on his route to Cambay, at 12 o'clock on the 15th Instant, and his remains were interred at that place, the same evening, with every suitable mark of attention.

The professional merits of this distinguished officer were too generally known and acknowledged, to require any eulogium from us on the present mournful occasion :—suffice it to say,—that he was an ornament to his profession, in which his loss will be sincerely regretted as it will long be lamented by his relatives and friends, to whom his many amiable qualities had particularly and deservedly endeared him.

If ought were wanting to honour the memory of the *Soldier*, who falls in the service of his country, regretted by his companions in arms, it would be the expression of the applause of the Government under which he served ;—Captain WARDEN's friends will, therefore, be gratified to learn that the Government of his Presidency participates in the general sensation of sorrow for the fate of an officer whose " death must be considered as a real loss to the " public service, and particularly to that department of the army " to which he belonged ; and in the honorable discharge of the du" ties of which he had distinguished himself, in a manner, that had " acquired to him the marked approbaition of his immediate supe" riors, as well as of the Government at large."

MAJOR O'NEIL.

Major O'Neil who accompanied colonel Macquarie in his overland journey, met with the following singular and perilous adventure, in one of those little excursions which are not very dangerous perhaps in a flat country, but which are undoubtedly imprudent in a hilly one.

On the 5th of June, having travelled about two thirds of the distance between Bagdad and the Caspian Sea, he lost sight of the Caravan in one of those picturesque places, and wandered about the whole day without being able to find it again.

During this time repeated attempts were made to disarm and rob him by the lawless wretches who prowl about the country. At length about sun set he was so suddenly attacked by four of them that before he could stand on his defence he was knocked down from his horse and disarmed—The banditti then literally stripped him to the skin and shared the plunder amongst them, giving him a few of their own rages to defend him from the cold, after much ill treatment and repeated threats against his life they finally dismissed him.

In this forlorn condition he walked all night, and early the next morning was again attacked by three other men.—One of them who was well mounted and better armed than the others, after striking him several times, seized him and dragged him in the cruelest manner to his house; where for two days he obliged him by blows to work at the hardest labour. Making him pull grass for his cattle, dig gravel, and carry it home from the pit, and then pull up by the roots a weed of remarkably strong fibres, which over ran the greater part of an adjacent tract of meadow ground.

Notwithstanding this insupportable degree of labour, the barbarian had not the humanity to give him any other food than bread and some milk diluted with water.

On the 3d day however he was liberated from this dreadful state of slavery by the gallantry of the chief driver of the Caravan, who generously volunteered to go in search of him. Even after the Major was discovered by this brave and honest fellow, there was some difficuly in effecting his release; and nothing but the determined spirit of the driver, who threatened the ruffian with the immediate vengeance of the whole caravan, could have prevailed.—The feelings of Major O'Neil may be easily conceived.—He had little hopes of ever being discovered, the village being situated in a retired part of the mountains.—The night preceding his delivery he received a private hint that it was in contemplation to cut his throat unless he instanly made his escape.

This however we are rather inclined to think was an indirected method of attempting to get rid of him; as the fellow who kidnapped him might have been alarmed by the enquiries making after his victim. [*Bom. Cou.*

REVOLUTION AT BAGDAD.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Persia, dated late in September, giving an account of the recent revoluti-

on at Bagdad, from which it affords us pleafure to fubmit the following extract:—" Ali Pafha the late chief of Bagdad, has met with the fame ignominious death, which fo many of the faited nobles of Turkey are always deftined to fuffer—He was ftabbed about a month ago, by fome Georgian flaves, while in the act of proftrating himfelf at his morning prayers—No confufion however was excited in the city, and the Kya was inftantly proclaimed Bafha, till the commands of the Porte were known.—It is not afcertained whether Ali Pafha was affaffinated by order of the Sultaun, or from the ambitious or revengeful motives of fome private individual,—tho' it is fuppofed the independence which Ali Pafha has long openly avowed, had occafioned feveral orders from Conftantinople for his removal,—which his vigilance had hitherto fortunately intercepted.

" Mr. Hine the Britifh agent at Bagdad, remained there in perfect fecurity during and after this event."

SURAT THEATRICALS.

Extract of a Letter from Surat.

" We were much gratified at our little Theatre laft Wednefday, by the reprefentation of a modern comedy called "John Bull," and although I muft confefs I am no admirer of the dramatic productions of the day, which are fo flimfy and void of incident or plot, yet I received much fatisfaction here from the ample juftice done by the performers to their refpective parts.

" Dennis Bulgruddery was the fineft piece of comic acting I have feen—He was truly Irifh in every fenfe, not merely in his brogue but in his manner, look, and deportment; at the fame time avoiding all unfeemly gefture, and faying only what was " fet down."

" The Gentleman who performed Mrs. Bulgruddery, (an actor from the Baroda Theatre) was as ufual fpirited and chafte.—His drefs and figure were inimitable.

" Job Thornburry was excellent, the other characters very refpectable, and what is remarkable one Gentleman enacted *five* parts.

" The managers deferve great credit for their conftant attention to the bufinefs of the Theatre, and the tafte they have exhibited in the Scenery and decorations.

" We have great hopes that this favorite amufement, will be kept up during the cold weather."

ROYAL TYGER.

We have juſt learned from our friends at Tannah, that two perſons have been carried off by 2 Royal Tygers in the courſe of laſt week, from a native village nearly oppoſite to Powie, near the high road leading from Sion to Tannah. One of them, a man, was found in a jungle to which he had been traced by the blood tracks. The party who diſcovered found him in the fangs of the Tyger who was in the act of ſucking the blood from the neck of the unfortunate wretch. Not feeling themſelves ſtrong enough to approach, they retired for a reinforcement; and on their return with a ſtronger party, the Tyger relinquiſhed his prey and made his eſcape. On examining the body it was found entirely bloodleſs, the ſanguinary animal having extracted it all from the back part of the neck and ſhoulders. The only other wounds were a contuſion on the tigh and one arm broken. The other ſufferer was a boy whoſe body was not to be found. [*Bom. Nov.* 4.

HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

Nothing can more clearly ſhew the advantages of knowledge; than the deplorable effects ſo frequently produced by a want of it.—The miſerable conſequences of ignorance, are evinced in an extraordinary degree, by a circumſtance with which we have very recently been made acquainted, concerning the tigers who have lately appeared, and communicated conſiderable havoc, on the iſland of Salſette.—It is firmly believed by the native inhabitants, that the devourers who have ſo much alarmed them, are not merely animals, but ſome malicious demons diſguiſed under the forms of a royal tiger and tigreſs.—They poſſitively affirm their countenances to be human, and add that they have large gold rings on their noſes and ears; ſimilar to thoſe uſually worn by the lower caſt of Hindoos,—This idea, as it is eaſy to imagine, has ſo increaſed the natural dread which the natives have of thoſe animals, that it is feared every attempt on their part to deſtroy the intruders will be completely put an end to, notwithſtanding the encouragement held forth of a handſome reward for their deſtruction. We are creditable informed that no leſs than nine perſons have already fallen ſacrifices to the inſatiable appetites of theſe ſanguinary monſters! A curious ſtory is related reſpecting them.—Contrary to the practiſe of tigers in general, who are known to fix on animals for prey in preference, unleſs preſſed by extreme hunger, one of theſe appears to have ſelected the herdſman of a drove of cattle, tho' he could as eaſily have carried off a fine young bullock.

MADRAS,—November 26, 1807.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Patrick Salter, Maſter Attendant at Cochin.
Mr. F. Gahagan, Collector of the Zillah of Bellary.
Mr. W. Chaplin, do. do. of Cuddapah.
Mr. H. Shaw, do. do. of Kodecondah.
Mr. Alexander Wilſon, Judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Onore.
Mr. G. W. Saunders, Regiſter to the Zillah Court of Nellore.
Mr. Francis Strachan, Regiſter to the Zillah Court of Salem.
Mr. J. B. Huddleſton, Regiſter to the Zillah Court of Tinnevelly.
Mr. J. F. Lane, Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter in the Zillah Court of Chittoor.
Meſſrs. W. M'Taggart, and J. K. Lane, Caſhiers of the Government Bank,—Commiſſioners of the Madras Lottery of the preſent year.
Meſſrs. Heeſke and Son, Agents of Do. D.
Mr. J. H: D. Ogilvie. Collector of Madras.
The Honorable L. G. K. Murray, General Agent for the Salt Monopoly.
Mr. Hay Clephane, Acting Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Weſtern diviſion.
Mr. T. H. Baber, Acting Judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Tellicherry.
Mr. Edward Powney, Acting Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern diviſion.
Mr. John Sulivan, Aſſiſtant to the Chief Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.
Mr. John Babington, Malabar Traſlator to Government.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

This is to give Notice that Sealed propoſals will be received at my Office from this date to the 12th December next, for ſupplying the Honorable Company with Spirituous Liquors for the term of three years to commence from the 1ſt of January 1808.

The quantity of Spirits required annually, may be eſtimated at 1400 Leagures, but as this may vary conſiderably according to circumſtances, the contractor muſt be prepared to meet all Extra calls, and engage under a Penalty of 10,000 Pagodas that all Indents from the Military Board ſhall be complied with, within one Month after the demand is made, all demands for Liquor to complete the ſtore or for extraordinary occaſions will be made by the Military Board.

The Liquor to be ſupplied, muſt, as heretofore be one half Columbo Arrack, and the other half Batavia, or Rum of approved quality; and the Spirit not to be Weaker than 20 per Cent under London proof, according to Hydrometer.

The caſk to be ſtrong and in good condition with ten Iron Hoops on each, ſo as to anſwer for reiſſue on Service to out Stations.

The Propoſals to ſpecify the rate per Leaguer of 150 gaged Gallons, of the above ſtrength to be delivered at the Government Depot at Madras free of all charges, and of approved quality.

Bills for the value of Spirits ſo delivered, are to be ſupported by the receipt of

the Agent for the Custody of Liquor, who is considered responsible for the quality of all that may be delivered for the use of the Troops.

The Tenders to be Superscribed, Proposals for the Supply of Spirituous Liquors for the use of the Government of Madras.

By Order of the Military Board.

J. MARSHALL, SEC. M. B.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,—*Fort St. George, Nov.* 23, 1807.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having concluded an agreement for the formation of a Lottery at this Presidency, the following Scheme of the Lottery is published for General Information.

The Governor in Council deems it to be proper, at the same time to explain that the Profits which may be derived by the Government from the Lottery, are to be applied to the Repair of the Roads and to other purposes of Police and of Charity.

All other Money Lotteries are prohibited at this Presidency during the continuance of the above agreement.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1807-8.

FOR STAR PAGODAS, THREE LACKS

STAR PAGS. 3,00,000,

UNDER THE SANCTION AND PATRONAGE OF THE

HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

DIVIDED INTO TWELVE THOUSAND TICKETS,

IN TWO CLASSES,

TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE, AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME.

THE FIRST CLASS.

1	PRIZE	of	5,000	5,000
1	Do.	of	3,000	3,000
1	Do.	of	2,000	2,000
4	Do.	of	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	of	500	4,000
20	Do.	of	250	5,000
50	Do.	of	100	5,000
200	Do.	of	50	10,000
300	Do.	of	40	12,000
2,415	Do.	of	20	48,300
	LAST DAY LAST DRAWN			1,700
3,000		STAR PAGODAS		1,00,000

THE SECOND CLASS.

1	PRIZE	of	20,000	20,000
1	Do.	of	10,000	10,000
3	Do.	of	5,000	15,000
4	Do.	of	2,500	10,000
10	Do.	of	1,000	10,000
20	Do.	of	500	10,000
50	Do.	of	200	10.000
100	Do.	of	100	10,000
2100	Do.	of	50	1,05,000
5,289	PRIZES.			2,00,000
6,711	BLANKS;		STAR PAGS.	3,00,000
12,000	TICKETS.			

Part of the above Capital Prizes in the Second Claſs to be allotted and determined as under.

Firſt drawn on the Tenth day one of		5,000
Firſt drawn on the Laſt day		10,000
The price of a Ticket in the Firſt Claſs	Pags.	10
The additional Sum of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the Firſt Claſs,	Pagodas	20
		30
The Price of a Ticket after the drawing of the Firſt Claſs,	Pagodas	30

COMPUTATION.

12,000	Tickets at 10 Pagodas	1,20,000
3,000	Deduct of the Firſt Claſs.	
9,000	at the additional Sum of 20 Pagodas.	1,80,000
	STAR PAGODAS,	3,00.000

The Prizes will be paid at the Madras Government Bank after the uſual deduction of ten per Cent.

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at the Lottery Office on the 1ſt December next.

The Drawing of the Firſt Claſs will commence on Monday the 10th of January next.

The Prizes of the Firſt Claſs will be paid Thirty days after the drawing of that Claſs, and thoſe of the Second Claſs in Forty days after the Concluſion of the Lottery.

The Tickets left undrawn in the Firſt Claſs if not renewed in the Second, previous to the Commencement of the drawing thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial Chance in the Second Claſs.

Publiſhed by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE,
ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November* 4. 1807.

MADRAS—November 28.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Trial *of* Lieutenants James Munro Robison, *and* George William Rawlins.

A ſpecial Admiralty Seſſions was held in the Court Houſe of Fort St. George on Wedneſday laſt, before the Hon. the Chief Juſtice, for the trial of Lieutenants James Munro Robiſon and George William Rawlins, of his Majeſty's 14th regiment of foot, who were indicted for the wilful murder of John Norton Matthews, 5th Officer of the Hon. Company's ſhip Royal George, on the 11th of October laſt.

Mr. Anſtruther, Counſel for the proſecution, ſtated the circumſtances of the caſe to the Jury.

Mr. Tymon, Surgeon of the Royal George, ſtated that the deceaſed Mr. Matthews, was killed on the 11th of October, on this ſide the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Royal George, at ſea, on a voyage from England to the Eaſt Indies. The witneſs was preſent at the examination of the body which was examined by the Surgeon of the 14th Regiment. It appeared that a piſtol ball had penetrated the head of the deceaſed, which occaſioned his death.

William Charles, private in the 14th Regiment, ſwore, that on the night of the 11th of October laſt, he ſaw between the hours of 9 and 10, Mr. Robiſon the priſoner on the forecaſtle. Mr. Rawlins was on the ſtarboard ſide. Mr. Rawlins gave Mr. Robiſon a piſtol: that Mr. Rawlins called out, "Are you ready." He heard Mr. Matthews ſay, "all ready," on which Mr. Rawlins waved his hat, and Mr. Robiſon fired. Mr. Matthews inſtantly fell and was taken dead from the deck.

Daniel Young and John Everett confirmed the teſtimony of the foregoing witneſs, and proved the firing by Mr. Robiſon, and the immediate falling of the deceaſed.

The Learned Judge here called on the priſoners for their defence, when Mr. Robiſon obſerved that he wiſhed to ſubmit a few obſervations he had in writing to the Jury, but as he was extremely agitated, he begged that it might be read by his counſel.

The Priſoner's defence by the permiſſion of the Court, was then read.

"*My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury,*

It has been intimated to me, that by the rules and practise of Criminal Courts, the learned Counsel, who assist me on this awful occasion, cannot address you upon the facts of my defence. I have therefore, reduced into writing a few plain observations, which seem to me, material to my own vindication, and by consequence, to that of my friend, who stands here my associate and fellow sufferer under this accusation.

Gentlemen, if it were becoming, or necessary to appeal to your feelings, by any of those topicks, which might dispose you to mingle commiseration and kindness with the stern and grave offices of justice, such topicks would be amply suggested, by the very nature of the crime itself, of which we are indicted. Abstracted from the awful denunciations of the law, the accusation itself, to minds not dead to the sensibilities of our nature, must be considered as a matter of the most painful inquietude. I might also advert to the peril of life, and of reputation, which is dearer than life, and to other perturbations incident to a situation, in which those who are called on to redeem their innocence, must often undergo sufferings as severe as those, which the law inflicts upon tried and demonstrated guilt.

But, Gentlemen, there is a bitterness in our situation beyond this. I allude to the melancholy subject itself of this procedure. I speak not the phrase of dissimulation, but the utterance of uncounterfeated feeling, when I profess my sorrow for the fatal issue of the quarrel, and for the unfortunate series of circumstances, that impelled me into a dispute, which has torn a fellow creature from existence in the strength of his days, and the promise of his youth. Whatever becomes of me, in every period and fortune of my life, I shall weep over this passage of it, I will not say the tears of repentance for guilt; but the unaffected sorrows of my soul for the worst adversity, by which I have yet been visited.

Gentlemen, may I be also pardoned, if in this serious hour, I beseech you to banish from your memories, every whisper concerning this melancholy subject, that may have reached your ears? Not that I am diffident of the integrity and rectitude, with which you will execute your duties. But it is possible, that you may have heard some representations of the transaction. It is equally possible, that those representations may have come to you, with the usual incorrectness, to which the themes of public conversation are liable, and perhaps tinctured with the calumnies of the malicious and distorted by the misconceptions of the ignorant. But

happily, Gentlemen, in an Engliſh Court of Juſtice the accuſed party finds a ſure refuge from the weight of popular crimination. With theſe remarks I ſhall proceed, to a rapid but correct narrative of the principal circumſtances, which preceded this lamentable occurrence. I truſt, that I am not guilty of an unbecoming confidence, in expreſſing more than a hope, that thoſe circumſtances will ſhew, that no part of my conduct has been influenced by that malice towards the deceaſed, which you will be told by the enlightened Judge of this Court, conſtitutes the legal as well as the moral character of the crime for which I am indicted.

Gentlemen, I ſolemnly declare that no ill will or animoſity againſt Mr. Matthews ever entered into my feelings. I had diſapproved of an indecorum in the behabiour of Mr. Matthews towards one of the women, belonging to the Regiment, of which I was an Officer. Of that indecorum which was too public, and too unguarded, not to fall frequently under my obſervation, I had expreſſed my diſapprobation. It was the ſubject of general remark through the ſhip, and I was far from being the loudeſt or the ſevereſt of thoſe, who made their ſtrictures upon the circumſtance. Unhappily, however, Mr. Matthews was induced to attribute to me, the chief ſhare in animadverſions which were almoſt general, and to ſingle me out as the object of the moſt bitter reſentment.

Gentlemen, from this time to the day of this melancholy affair, nothing paſſed between us worthy of obſervation. I had quieted in my mind the tranſient indignation, I might have felt and muſt be allowed to feel, at the unmerited language, which I had received on ſeveral occaſions from Mr. Matthews. My ſilence under language, which is uſually conſidered in the intercourſes of Gentlemen, to be ſcarcely expiable, but by the moſt public and inſtant apology, will negative, I truſt, all intention on my part to call out Mr. Matthews, and will ſhew, that I could not have been goaded into ſuch a meaſure but by indignities, to which no human patience could ſubmit. On the 11th of October, I was on duty, and was going to the Captain of the day on deck to make my report, when I obſerved the deceaſed ſtanding directly under the ladder looking at me and at the ſame time looking at me ſternly in the face. I ſimply aſked him, if by that geſture he meant to inſult me. He ſaid, "no Sir, but you are a damned lying "Scoundrel for propagating falſe reports in the ſhip about me." Some irritating language having taken place, we came to blows, and were afterwards ſeparated. I naturally ſuppoſed that the buſineſs would reſt here, for the remainder of the voyage, eſpecially

as I was determined, though by no means, the aggreſſor in the quarrel, to take no more notice of what had happened, and to baniſh it wholly from my mind. And, Gentlemen, give me leave to ſay, that the fatal event, and this ſolemn procedure, would have been prevented but for the conduct of the deceaſed, who the very night before, had declared his determination to challenge me, and who was alſo obſerved on the morning of this very day looking after me, and peeping at me through the netting of the great Cabin, where I was ſitting. But if any doubt could be entertained, of the intention of the deceaſed either to challenge me himſelf, or to drive me by meditated inſult into a ſituation, which admitted of no alternative, but of my challening *him*, the ſubſequent part of his conduct on this day will manifeſt his intention beyond all controverſy.

About four hours after this rencontre, I was walking on deck with two or three of the Officers of the regiment. Mr. Matthews was on the ſame ſide of the ſhip. There was then a conſiderable leaning of the veſſel on one ſide, as it was blowing rather freſh. About the third or fourth time of paſſing, the deceaſed probably by accident, having come nearer to me by ſeveral planks, ſlightly touched my right elbow. The contact on my part from the inclination of the ſhip was unavoidable. Mr. Matthews, however, inſtantly turned round and ſaid to me "You had better not ſhove againſt me again, Sir," My reply was, "that I had not done ſo, and that he ought to have kept out of the way." The next time of paſſing, he came immediately abreaſt of me, and addreſſed me nearly thus "You are a damned blackguard." I made no reply, but deſiſted from walking the deck, and went under the awning, where ſix or ſeven of the Officers of the Regiment were aſſembled, and waiting for dinner. When the deceaſed again came up to me and called me "a cowardly lying ſcoundrel, a raſcal," and poured out a conſiderable flow of abuſe, the particulars of which it would be hardly decent to dwell upon. When I went into the cuddy to dinner, Mr. Matthews followed me cloſe to the door with the ſame opprobrious and inſulting language. This language was addreſſed to me in the preſence and hearing of nearly all my brother officers; of thoſe, who from the rules and maxims of military life, would have been impelled to diſclaim all intercourſe with one, who by a tame ſumbmiſſion to the accuſation, had virtually acknowledged himſelf to be a coward and a liar. I cannot deſcribe my ſuffering under this inſult. It left no other impreſſion on my mind, than that of Mr.

Matthews' determination to drive me to the laſt extremity of wounded honour, and to try by a ſeries of experiments the limits of my endurance under the fouleſt of imputations. Gentlemen, the reſult I will not particularize. The time and place was the choice of the deceaſed. I declare in the preſence of Almighty God, that I went out with Mr. Matthews, ſolely to ſeek that ſatisfaction, to which I thought my character intitled. I diſclaim with the utmoſt ſolemnity the intention of dipping my hands in his blood.

Such, Gentlemen, were the provocations, that hurried me to this fatal, but inevitable meaſure. I am not tormented with a captious and irritable ſenſe of indignity. But the uniform tenor of the defiances I had received, left no other feeling on my mind, but the conviction, that he was determined to leave me no other alternative. The words which he uſed, have in many caſes been deemed in Courts of criminal law, ſufficient grounds to grant an information, or to ſupport an indictment for ſending a challenge. In their conſtructions of ſuch words, the courts have referred to the common feelings and underſtandings of men, as the ſureſt rule of interpretation. And, Gentlemen, mingling as you will do, a regard to the infirmities of man's nature in the conſtruction you are about to put on my conduct, you will not ſuppoſe, that I could have purchaſed a mean and contemptible ſafety by affecting to miſunderſtand the import of words and phraſes, concerning which the grave judges of the law reaſoning in conformity to the univerſal ſenſe of mankind, have put one uniform interpretation, and that I could have paſſively ſubmitted to a diſgrace which, from the habits of thinking at preſent prevalent in the world, muſt have rendered the reſt of my life friendleſs and wretched.

Gentlemen, I am an officer of the Britiſh army. How could I have led others to an honorable danger, or participated in the honorable rewards of military enterprize, with a character ſtained with the imputation of cowardice? I preſume not to urge any thing againſt the laws of God or of man. But you cannot aſcertain the quality of my actions without ſome regard to the perplexities of my ſituation. Such is the preſent conſtitution of ſociety, that circumſtances muſt ſometimes ariſe, to drive us into an unwilling ſtruggle between the allegiance which we owe to reaſon and religion, and the influence which the eſtimation of others muſt always have, over human conduct. In military life, the prejudices of the world cannot be reſiſted with impunity. We are ſurrounded by their entanglements. He, who flies from them flies to de-

gradation and exile. He ſtands alone amongſt his ſpecies, caſt out from the very family of mankind; diſowned and abandoned amongſt the common progeny of nature.

Gentlemen, I am no advocate for theſe opinions. But I am reminding you, that in the military life, where the good opinion of mankind is the vital air which we breathe, theſe prejudices have acquired a ſtrong and inveterate dominion, and that there are circumſtances of extreme inſult and indignity, under which without any unwarrantable exerciſe of candour, you might ſuppoſe, that a young man, whoſe proſpects of preſent comfort and future advancement wholely depended on the profeſſion into which he had entered muſt be compelled to bend to public opinion. Again, let me declare, that I am no advocate for theſe maxims. But he who condemns them, cannot always oppoſe them. Religion diſcountenances them. The law inhibits them; but unhappily example ſanctions them; and it is to be feared, that this conflict will continue to be unequel, ſo long as human weakneſs is driven to chooſe between the ſilent approbation of the heart, and the ſolitary triumphs of the conſcience on one ſide, and an exile from ſocial life, and a lingering exiſtence amidſt the ſcoffs and reproaches of the world, on the other.

Gentlemen, my life is in your hands, I know, that you will execute your duty faithfully and conſcientiouſly. But I truſt, that your verdict will reſtore me to ſociety by delivering me from an accuſation, which imputes to me that deliberate malignity, which never influenced me in any tranſaction of my life, and which I truſt, alſo will be found not to have entered my boſom, in any period of this moſt lamentable diſpute."

Mr. Marſh and Mr. Greenway Counſel for the Priſoners then called—

Captain Shea of H. M. 14th regt. who ſtated, that he was near the poop juſt before dinner on the 11th of October, when he heard the deceaſed addreſs Mr. Robiſon in the following language, "You are a cowardly lying Scoundrel, you are a damn'd liar, and I will traſh you as long as I can ſtand over you," that this language was uſed in the preſence of nearly all the officers of the regiment.

Mr. Jackſon, Surgeon, ſwore, that he was on deck a ſhort time before dinner on Sunday the 11th of October. He was walking with Captains Shea and Stanners. Mr. Robiſon joined them. The wind was freſh. They were on the windward ſide, and Mr. Matthews was walking on the ſame ſide. The ſhip gave a lurch, and Mr. Matthews touched Mr. Robiſon's elbow, Mr. Mat-

hews instantly said don't shove me Mr. Robison. Mr. Robison denied his having pushed him, and that it was the roll of the ship. The next turn Mr. Mathews said, if you jostle me again, I shall knock you down, and afterwards said, "You are a blackguard," and continued abusing Mr. Robison, who said to me, is it possible for flesh and blood to bear this? Mr. Robison retired towards the cuddy door where a number of Officers were waiting for dinner, that the deceased came up and told Mr. Robison he was a lying scoundrel, a coward, and other opprobious epithets.

Captain Kenny confirmed this witness as to the abusive language near the cuddy door.

Lieutenant Colonel Watson and several of the Officers of the Regiment, gave the Prisoners the best of characters for the mildness of their general conduct and disposition.

The Learned Chief Justice summed up, and stated with great perspicuity the principles of the law of Homicide.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Honorable Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Recorder of Bombay, arrived on Tuesday last at the Garden of the Hon. Sir THOMAS STRANGE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Battery of Fort St. George, in honor of his arrival.

Extract of a Letter from Coringa, dated the 2d instant.

"I am much concerned to inform you of the fate of the ship La Fortune. On the morning of the 28th of October, being in latitude 19° 30° N, and longitude 1 deg. to the eastward of the False Point, at day-light we saw a strange sail to windward, and at 8 A. M. she bore down towards us, hoisted English colours and pendant, and fired a musket at us, we immediately saw she was not an English ship, and made all sail to get away from her, and having no stern guns in La Fortune, one of the carronades was unshipped and got aft, fitted and got to bear, before the enemy had fired any of his bow guns—He kept close to our stern, and at noon finding he could not come up with us, he hauled down the English colours, and hoisted French, fired his bow guns—by that time we were all ready for him, and gave him gun for gun as long as he kept within the reach of the shot—he still chased us night and day with all his sails set that he could possible carry, we

found there was no way of getting clear of him but by running, and endeavouring to get into Vizagapatam, which was the nearest port to us, and the wind being fair, we stood for it—at day light on the 30th October we saw the high land of Vizagapatam, and a ship to windward, the Privateer then about 3 miles from us, we thought he would go after the strange sail and leave us, but was disappointed, and as we drove near the land, the wind died away and he came up with us very fast—finding there was no way of getting from him without the wind freshened, we prepared to defend the ship if possible, he soon came alongside and being then within musket shot, the action began at half past 9. A. M. we engaged him till half past 10, when having expended our Powder, we saw it was impossible to get away, hauled down our colours, and after we had struck, the Privateer fired two broad sides at us, and a great number of small arms, but fortunate for us, without effect—the Captain, Officers and Gunner being the only persons on deck—the people having all gone below. Captain M'Nicoll was immediately taken on board the Privateer, which proved to be La Revenant, commanded by Captain Robert Surcouff, who after enquiring if we had any cargo on board, and finding that the ship had nothing but ballast, was very much vexed, that we had given him so long a chase and taken him so much out of the way—Captain Surcouff then gave up the Long boat to Captain M'Nicoll, to take him on shore, saying he would scuttle the ship.—At half past 2 P. M. the 30th October, Captain M' Nicoll, with his Officers, Captain E. Warthington, commander of the Admiral Aplin, Captain W. Urquhart, commander of the brig Success, and Captain Williams of the ship Hunter, and about 60 or 70 men of different ships crews arrived at Vizagapatam at 7 o'clock the same evening.

"At day light in the morning, the ship was laying with her top sails lowered down and not sunk—Captain M'Nicoll immediately got all ready to go with the long boat, and applied to General Gowdie, commanding the Northern Division, who gave him 9 Europeans, and they left Vizagapatam with the Officers of La Fortune, at 4 P. M. in hopes of falling in with the ship, and save her if possible, and then to carry her to Coringa, they ran with the boat slowly all night, and when day light appeared, was not far to the southward of Vizagapatam, they then stood in shore, but could see nothing of the ship, and not being able to get back to Vizagapatam, they stood for Coringa, in expectation to find her there, but were unfortunately disappointed."

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Strachey, to be Deputy Superintendant at Chandernagore, and Deputy Commiſſioner at Chinſurah.

Mr. C. Ruſſell, Judge and Magiſtrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. C. Elliott, Collector of Allyghur.

Mr. H. Trant, Reg. of Prov. Crts. of Apl. and Cir. for the Div. of Barreilly.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Regiſter of the Zillah Court at Barreilly.

Mr. H. Oakeley, Aſſiſtant to the Collector of the 24. Pergunnahs.

Mr. Henry Wood, Head Aſſiſtant in the Office of the Accountant General.

Mr. E. Maxwell, Regiſter of the Dewanny Adawlut and Aſſiſtant to the Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Chittagong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta, November 5.

Yeſterday accounts were received of the arrival in the river of the Honorable Company's cruizer Mornington, from Prince of Wales' Iſland, whence ſhe ſailed the 3d ult. By her we learn, that the Honorable Company's ſhips, the Coutts, Captain Hay, Woodford, Captain Martin, Hope, Captain Prendergaſt, Taunton Caſtle, Captain Timbrell, Camden, Captain Samſon, and Surat Caſtle, Captain Robertſon, with troops, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Jupiter, had arrived there on the 14th September.

Nov. 14, 1807.

We loſe no time in ſubmitting to our Patrons, that an Expreſs has juſt reached Bankſhall with the very pleaſing advice, of the ſafe arrival at Kedgeree yeſterday of the Honorable Company's Ships Earl Howe, Captain A. Murray, and Windham, Captain J. Stewart, from England, whence they ſailed on the 22d June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Windham—Lieutenant J. J. S. Bremer, Royal Navy,—Mr. Wilder, Writer,—fourteen Officers, 303 Rank and File, three Ladies, two Children, nineteen Women and eight Children of H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot;

Per Earl Howe—Mr. Thorpe, Architect.

Received from the *St. Albans*—Captain Packenham, Royal Navy—three hundred and twelve Officers, and Rank and File, 22 Women and 18 Children of H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot.

The Purſers with the Packets may be expected to reach town this afternoon.

A Daniſh Indiaman is arrived from Copenhagen from whence ſhe has had a paſſage of ſeven Months.

We have the pleaſure to announce, that accounts have juſt reached Town of the arrival at Kedgeree yeſterday, of the Mercury Packet, Captain V. Burgh;—ſhe failed from England on the 25th June, and arrived in Balaſore roads on the 3d inſtant, but was obliged to put to ſea.

We believe no intelligence, by the Mercury has yet tranſpired. The Packet, it is expected, will reach Calcutta in the courſe of this night.

We have alſo the pleaſure to announce the ſafe arrival in the river, of the Honorable Company's ſhips Surry, Captain Cumberlege, and Lord Caſtlereagh, Capt. Murray, from Madras, whence they ſailed on the 10th ultimo.

Theſe Ships, with eight or ten others, inward bound, were in ſight from Kedgeree on Thurſday at Noon.

[*Star Extra.*

We beg leave to return our grateful thanks to the Gentleman who ſo kindly favored us with the loan of the Portſmouth Advertiſer of the 22d June, it being the lateſt Paper received per the Royal George;—from which we have the pleaſure of preſenting to our Readers the moſt intereſting articles.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISER—June 22, 1807.

It was yeſterday mentioned with confidence in the City, that the Court of Denmark had determined on ſhutting the Sound againſt any Britiſh ſquadron deſtined to act in the Baltic—and that it had decided on this meaſure under the influence of French politics.

Paris and Hamburgh papers to the 10th, and Dutch to the 14th have arrived. The former contain the ſeventy-ſeventh Bulletin, in which the terms of the capitulation of Dantzic are publiſhed. They are, as formerly ſtated, the ſame with thoſe granted to the garriſon of Mayence in 1793, and to this circumſtance is to be attributed the ſurrender of the towns a fortnight ſooner than the beſiegers could have made themſelves maſters of it by force. Eight hundred pieces of cannon, magazines and ſtores of all ſorts were found in the place. The garriſon is ſtated to have been reduced, by diſeaſes and the chances of war, from 16,000 to 9000, and of theſe 4000, it is added deſerted to the French, from the dread of being ſent to Siberia. The Bulletin confirms the account previouſly received of the eſcape of the Ruſſians, who, after the unſucceſsful effort on the 15th retired under the protection of the guns of Weicheſelmunde. The garriſon of that fortreſs, conſiſting, we believe, wholly of Pruſſians, by ſome unaccountable impulſe, ſurendered themſelves priſoners of war, at the moment the ſame capitulation was arranging for them that was granted to the garriſon of Dantzic.

BUENOS AYRES.

The George arrived at Clyde in 19 days, has brought a New York paper of ſo late a date as the 25th of May, which contains the following intelligence:—

New York, May 25, 1807.

The ſchooner Charlotte, Caldwell, arrived here from Jamaica, ſpoke on the 12th May, off Matanzas, the brig Troy, Hazary, of New York, from the River Plate for Havanna, with a cargo of junk beef; informed him, that Buenos Ayres had been recaptured by the Britiſh, and that they had alſo taken Monte Video."

ROYAL FAMILY.

June 22.

On Monday morning his Majeſty and the Princeſſes, attended by Count Munſter, Generals Spencer and Garth, Colonel Taylor, and Miſs Egerton, rode on horſeback in Windſor park.

Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, with their attendants, honored Widſor Terrace with their preſence on Sunday evening, and remained till near nine o'clock. The Terrace was crowded in the extreme, ſo much ſo, that it was with difficulty the company walked. The King looked remarkably well, and was dreſſed in the Windſor uniform. He was accompanied by the Dukes of Cambridge, Kent, and Suſſex, who were alſo in the ſame uniform.

The Queen wore a brown ſarſnet gown, and white ſarſnet cloak, elegantly trimmed with lace; a point lace veil on her head, with a band of diamonds—earrings to match.

Princeſs Elizabeth—a gold ſprigged muſlin over white ſatin, trimmed with gold fringe. Bruſſels veil and diamonds on her head.

Princeſſes Mary and Amelia—White crape dreſſes, walking length, over white ſarſnet, trimmed round the bottom, ſleeves and boſom with white roſes and green leaves—lace handkerchiefs on their heads.

Princeſs Sophia—a pink dreſs, elegantly trimmed with lace and pearls.

Princeſs Auguſta—a blue dreſs, over white ſarſnet, trimmed with lace.

His Majeſty never appeared in better ſpirits—he talked to ſeveral of the nobility. The Queen's band, accompanied by the Staffordſhire Malitia, remained playing ſeveral airs till dark. The Royal family left the Terrace about half paſt eight o'clock. It was a moſt enchanting ſpectacle.

" *There is ſomething in names,*" ſays a New York paper—"The *tribute* was ſent to France by the *Hornet*—the treaty is ſent back to England by the *Waſp.*—The laſt is appropriate enough, for all will agree, it was a very *waſpiſh act.* But the *tribute* ſhall have been ſent by the *Bee*, which collects *honey for the uſe of others.*

On Thurſday laſt ſix arable farms in the neighbourhood of Paiſley, belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, extending to 496 acres, lately rented at 653l. were let by public roup, at 1909l, and the farm of Brownſide, belonging to the Marquis, about two miles ſouth from Paiſley, conſiſting of about 72 acres of low ground and 200 acres of hill-paſture, rented a 150l. was let at 406l.

ORDER OF COUNCIL.

June 22.

An Order of Council was issued from the Queen's Palace, on Wednesday, which directs that all ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of Hamburgh and Bremene, which have been detained in this kingdom, since the 1st of January last, shall be restored on being pronounced by the Admiralty Court to belong to such inhabitants, and be permitted to proceed to any neutral Port: and that such ships and goods shall not in future be detained, provided they shall be engaged in a trade to or from any port in this kingdom, or between neutral ports; but that all ships and goods belonging to such inhabitants, found trading in any other manner, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication.

Another *General Order* has been issued from the Horse Guards, on the subject of *Recruiting*;—it states, that "it is the Commander in Chief's Command, that from the receipt of this Order, the Inspecting Field Officers, and the other Staff Officers, of Recruiting Districts, shall not be personally employed in raising recruits; his royal Highness conceiving it more beneficial to his Majesty's service, that their attention shall be exclusively directed to the discharge of the particular duties attached to their Staff situations.

Stocks to-day have experienced a fall of one-fourth, and omnium of a half per cent.; a depression which was by some ascribed to be supposed pending negociation for a seperate peace—but we conceive that it may be more rationally accounted for, by the proximity of the *settling* day.

On the 30th of May the Royal *Spanish* Cataloman regiment of infantry entered Augsburg; it consists, together with a division of the artillery, of 1100 men. The day after, the Spanish regiment of infantry, Zanara were expected; also strong detachments of French and Italians, which march towards the north. The route of the Spanish troops is towards Hanover and the banks of the Elbe.

The garrison of Niesse capitulated on the 30th of May. The capitulation will be immediately made known.

Mirza Rhiga Khan, Persian envoy extraordinary, is arrived at Vienna from the head quarters of the Grand French army, after a short stay he intends to set out on his return home. Baron Scaft Pitsach, the Prussian minister, who, we have already mentioned was obliged to leave Constantinople, is also arrived there.

CITY BUSINESS.

June 22.

On Tuesday a Court of Alderman was held at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor informed the Court that Samuel Birch, Esq had been duly elected Alderman of Candlewick Wad, in the room of the late Mr. Alderman Hankey, on which Mr. Birch was called in, and being introduced in the usual form, was sworn for the due execution of the office, and took and subscribed the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, according to the several laws made for these purposes.

Captain Lukin, of the Mars, of 74 guns, is appointed Governor of the Island of Dominica, and intends shortly to proceed thither.

Friday last the Freedom at Large of the City of Cork, which had been unanimously voted at the last Council to Captain Brace, of his Majesty's ship Virginia, was presented to that meritorious officer at Cove, by Sheriff Cole. This testimony of well-merited approbation was received in terms of grateful expression by Captain Brace, whose activity and zeal, during a long continuance upon that station have been no less honourable to himself than beneficial to the trade of Cork.

The 14th and 56th regiments, for Madras, embarked this morning on board the Royal George, Wexford, Wyndham, Earl Howe, and Warley East Indiamen.—They will sail to-morrow morning under convoy of the St. Albans, of 64 guns, capt. Austen.

General Wetherall, for the Cape of Good Hope, and General Clavering, General Turner, and Colonel Grenville, for South America, are come here to proceed to take their commands.

Colonel Taylor, is to have the charge of the depot at the Isle of Wight, and no higher officer will be appointed; the Duke of York has taken the principal part of this extensive department, with the adjutant generals, under himself. It was formerly under Mr. Windham, as secretary for the war department.

The non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer corps in this district, are, such as are willing, to be employed in obtaining recruits for the army. They will receive five guineas for each recruit. Government mean to adopt this mode throughout the kingdom of obtaining recruits.

The King of Holland is on the point of leaving his dominions, to take the waters of Bagures, upon the frontiers of Spain.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISER,—June 22,

Yesterday Lord Howick visited Sir Arthur Pigot, in the Court of Chancery, from whence they retired to the Exchequer Chamber, where they held a very long conference, accompanied by the friends of the late Administration.

The Russians have experienced severe reverses in Turkey. The siege of Ismael is raised. General Michelson has been obliged to retire from Wallachia into Moldavia, and the Turks were expected soon to be in possession of Bucharest.

Yesterday the Duke of York held a public day, at his office in Horse Guards, which was very numerously attended. Among those whom his Royal Highness gave audiences to, where the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Huntley, Lord Paget, and a number of distinguished characters. It was past seven o'clock before they had obtained interviews with his Royal Highness.

A Council of his Majesty's Ministers was held yesterday, at the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, in Downing-street, on the accounts brought yesterday by the Husum Mail.

An article dated Banks of the Inn, says—"Letters from Vienna again state, that the Court of Austria continues to take a lively interest in the re-establishment of peace, and that the last dispatches it had received afford a hope that its efforts would not be fruitless.

According to the same advices, an Austrian courier had been expedited on the 14th of May for London, with dispatches, inviting that court to take part in the negociations which it is still stated are to be open for the conclusion of a general peace. What appear more certain is, that the same courier is the bearer of new and earnest remonstrances to the Court of London, relative to the vexations which the Austrian Commerce experiences in the Adriatic, on the part of the English. The court of Vienna demands redress for these grievances with much energy."

The friends of the late Administration, who are Members of either Houses of the present Parliament, are to dine together, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday next, The following Noblemen are among the Stewards:—Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, and Argyle; Marquis of Stafford; Earls of Essex, Jersey, Cholmondeley, and Darlington; Viscount Cliften; Lords Carrington and Ponsonby.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The crops of wheat and maize, in the different settlements of New South Wales has suffered considerable damage from unusually heavy and long continued rains, which causing the river to overflow, the country, in many districts, was completely inundated.

Tip-pa-he, one of the principal Chiefs of New Zealand, with five of his sons, made a voyage to Sydney, to pay a visit of respect to Governor King. He was received with every mark of attention by the Government, and by the ladies and officers of the settlement. His Majesty's brig, the Lady Nelson, was fitted up for the accomodation of Tip-pa-he; and, after remaining two or three months with Governor King, he embarked on board the Lady Nelson, on his return for New Zealand, in March or April last, loaded with presents from the Government, and the different families in Sydney. The Chief was overwhelmed with gratitude for the attention and numerous favours he received; and would carry to his native land a very favourable impression of the British character, which, in the sequel, may be productive of much national good; for in that remote, and hitherto little frequented region, we can discern new sources of wealth and maritime prosperity opened to the enterprising sons of Great Britain.

A whale fishery has been recently established on the coasts of New Zealand, and promises speedily to rise to great importance. An intercourse has been opened with the natives on the sea shores, who are represented as much more docile than when first discovered. Potatoes, and many other useful European vegetables, introduced among them of late years, by some of the English ships are found to thrive astonishingly, and the natives, contrary to expectation, are attentive to their cultivation, and already raise considerable quantities for their own supply.

June 22.

Cardinal Fesche is arrived at Paris. It is suppose that he will perform the funeral service over the body of Prince Napoleon Charles of Holland.

General Junot has inspected the camp of St. Renan, near Brest, and manœuvered the troops. On the 22d instant, he reviewed the garrison of Brest.

The 5 per cent. consols are at 76 francs, 90 cents.

THE ARMIES.

June 22.

A letter from an officer in Lord Hutchinſon's ſuite, dated Pillau, the 29th of May, is ſaid to contain the following particulars:—

The Ruſſian army at that date, compriſed one hundred and thirty-ſix thouſand men, extending from Helligenbell, on which its right wing reſted, through Melſhak, Seeburg, Wartenburgh, acroſs the Narew River, and through the Wood of Oſtrolenka, to the River Bug; an extent of 150 Engliſh miles.

The French army, according to the report of ſome Italian deſerters at the ſame period, conſiſted of 196,000 men, including, Poles, Saxons, Germans, Italians, and Dutch. Their line, in like manner, extended from the Friſche Haff to the Bug; their principal force was in the diſtricts of Marcenburg and Ermeland. Both armies are ſtraightened for proviſions, and particularly for forage; but in theſe reſpects we lament to hear, that the French are much better provided.

On the 29th ult. part of the French force, which had been employed in the ſiege of Dantzic, had advanced along the Nerung, to within above ſeven German miles of the channel of Pillau, and there was much reaſon to apprehend they would ſucceed in ſtopping the navigation of the Pregel, by which the Ruſſians receive their principal ſupplies.

It is ſuppoſed that the French will be able to get the Dauntleſs-praam, which they took from us at Dantzic, through the Viſtula into the Friche Haff, to ſupport the operations of their left wing on the Ruſſian lines. The ſurrender of Dantzic was an event wholly unexpected at the moment it took place, and was attended with circumſtances, which in ſome degree, affect the opinion we had previouſly entertained of General Kalkreuth. By means of Telegraphs, a conſtant communication was kept up between Dantzic and Fairwater; and it was arranged, that General Kalkreuth was to attempt to force his paſſage to Fairwater or Weichſelmunde, where tranſports were collected for the reception of his troops, and where they might have embarked without moleſtation. The troops in theſe latter forts were to have ſeconded their operations, and lay under arms all night, waiting the ſignal for action, ſeveral hours after the period appointed for the ſally, the Ruſſian Commandant at Fairwater, inquired the occaſion of the unexpected delay, when he was anſwered by General Kalkreuth, that he had ſurrendered.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISER,—JUNE 22.

The Berbice packet from Berbice, arrived at Liverpool, ſpoke on the 1ſt of June an American veſſel from Buenos Ayres for London; who informed them that Buenos Ayres had been re-taken by the Engliſh, previous to her ſailing. The date of this ſecond conqueſt we have not learnt. The American captain ſtates, that both coaſts of La Plata, to a great extent inwards, had ſubmitted to the Engliſh arms, and had ſent their town magiſtrates and deputies to the Engliſh General. Great part of Liniers' troops are ſaid to have deſerted; and after the town had capitulated, Liniers deemed it prudent to withdraw once more from his parole. The conditions granted by the Engliſh General are ſtated to have been highly favourable to the inhabitants. Immediately upon taking poſſeſſion of the town, a proclamation was iſſued by the Britiſh Commander in Chief, ordering the inhabitants of every claſs to bring in their arms of every kind, under the penalty of having ſoldiers billetted in any houſe in which arms ſhould be diſcovered.

A meeting of the Freeholders of Northumberland was held at Morpeth, on Wedneſday laſt, at which Sir Charles Monck, after pronouncing an animated panegyric upon the conduct of *Lord Howick*, during the period he had repreſented that County, moved an addreſs to his Lordſhip, declaring their warmeſt approbation of the motives by which his conduct had been ever actuated, and expreſſing their deep concern and regret at his retirement from the repreſentation of the County. The addreſs was agreed to unanimouſly, and ſigned by a great number of Freeholders.

Intelligence of our diſaſters in Egypt had reached the French head quarters. It is ſaid that we have been compelled to re-embark.

Letters from Holland of the 8th inſt. ſtate, that accounts had been received there of an armſtice having been agreed upon between the French and Ruſſians, for ſix weeks, dated from the 1ſt inſt. the day on which it was ſigned at the head-quarters of the former—but had ſuch an even taken place, it muſt have been known, we ſhould think, at Hamburgh on the 6th, yet the papers printed there on that day; contain no intelligence of that kind. It is ſtated that all the Dutch troops in that neighbourhood have broken up in order to return to their own country. Many conjectures have been formed as to the motive of this.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISER—June 22.

Juſſuf, Pacha of Erzerum and Trebiſond, Seraſkia of Georgia, has taken by ſurpriſe the fortreſs of Anaeria, which the Ruſſians had weakly garriſoned, and which is important on account of its ſituation on the mouth of the Phaſis. A ſimilar attempt on Kamhal was totally defeated.

As the French Colonel Bontin is with the army of the Grand Vizier, M. Leblanche, Secretary of Legiſlation, and Lieut.-Col. Pouton, ſet of at the end of April to Teth-Aly Shah, Sovereign of Perſia, to take part in his attack upon Georgia.

June 17.

Some letters received from Hamburgh, by the laſt mail, ſpeak very confidently of an approaching *Congreſs*, to which all the Belligerent Powers, with the exception of England, are to ſend repreſentatives. From out of this political chaos it is conceived ſome arrangement may be formed, which would procure to the Continent a tempory reſpite at leaſt, if not a ſolid and permanent pacification.

We received yeſterday New York papers to the 24th May. The only articles of intelligence, which they contain, is an extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, April 1, which ſhews, that Chriſtophe and Petion enjoy a divided empire in St. Domingo. It ſtates as follows:—

"The commerce of this country is much more ſhackled now than ever it was during the latter time of Deſſalines' deſpotic reign. By a decree of Gen. Chriſtophe, the price of coffee, throughout his juriſdiction, is fixed at twenty-five ſous, and it muſt be purchaſed from Government only. The planters are not permitted to diſpoſe of it to individuals. Beef, pork, wine, oil, ſoap, gin, with ſeveral other articles, uſually ſhipped to this country, are ſelling for leſs than they coſt in America. In fact, I do not ſee any thing ſhort of ruin ſtaring thoſe in the face who are ſo wild as to adventure to this country in its preſent diſtracted ſtate. The coaſt has been clear of privateers of late, and veſſels dropping in every few days. Petion is much more favourable to commerce than the petty-tyrant who commands here."

The Moniteur of the 13th inſtant contains a decree, which occupies ſeven or eight columns, and relates entirely to the theatres throughout France, regulating how many ſhall be allowed in each town, and what places ſhall have the liberty of having theatres, or only be entertained occaſionally by ſtrolling companies.

Extracts from the English Papers.

TRUE BRITON,—JUNE 15, 1807.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAILURE IN EGYPT, AND CAUSES OF THOSE DISASTERS.

The *Extraordinary Gazette*, which was publiſhed by Government in the courſe of yeſterday, and which will be found in our following pages, will be read with an intereſt proportionable to its importance. It throws ſome new light upon the late unhappy failure.

We cannot, however, but expreſs our ſurpriſe, that an *Extraordinary Gazette* was at all publiſhed, and this only a few hours after the *Gazette* in ordinary. Where was the neceſſity of this extraordinary publication of a national calamity? It is doubtleſs commendable to conſult the feelings of the People, and to gratify them in anticipation, as far as the due gravity of buſineſs, and the reſerve neceſſary to official decorum, will in any manner permit. Such was the ſyſtem of the late adminiſtration. But what feelings are conſulted, what claſs is gratified, in the eagerneſs to communicate an unfortunate Failure?—Is there not ſomething of party malignity, and political artifice, in this anxiety that nothing ſhould be loſt which might poſſibly affect the reputation of their Political Opponents. The details of theſe Defeats are not ſo long but that they might have been comprehended even in the blank ſpace of the laſt Page of the *Gazette* in ordinary. They were not ſo long as to protract the ordinary time of publication. The Miniſters, the Gazette Writer, and the Printers, have all had ample time for their reſpective duties.

Uuder theſe circumſtances, however, a Miniſterial Paper of Saturday has the following incomprehenſible aſſertion:—"We muſt here briefly obſerve," ſays the writer, "that the new Adminiſtration have acted in this buſineſs with a generoſity which does them credit: they have been backward in publiſhing the diſgrace of their Predeceſſors—they have endeavoured to break the force of public indignation by a gradual communication."

We ſhall ſay no more upon this *candid* obſervation than that the writer would not have made it had he waited another day—and thus we diſmiſs the *moderation* of the New Adminiſtration!

The above *Extraordinary Gazette* conſiſts of two Letters from

Major General Frazer to the late Secretary at War and the Colonies.—The firſt Letter gives ſome account of the Action at Roſetta: the latter only mentions the reſult of the ſecond Action, which was fought on the Plain adjoining.

The Official account of the firſt Action differs in ſome points from the accounts which had been previouſly circulated. It appears from the *Gazette* narrative, that it was repreſented to Major-General Frazer, both by the Britiſh Reſident, and the Turkiſh Governor, that Alexandria muſt neceſſarily be reduced to famine, and the troops and the inhabitants become the common victims, unleſs Roſetta and Rhamanie were taken poſſeſſion of by His Majeſty's troops: and that in conſequence, an Expedition was immediately ſent to Roſetta. The Narrative proceeds to ſtate, that the Expedition arrived in ſafety in the neighbourhood of Roſetta, and were permitted by the enemy to take an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the heights which commanded the town. Major-General Frazer then decidedly cenſures the conduct of Major-General Wauchope.

"Inſtead of keeping to his poſt," ſays the Major-General, "from circumſtances yet unexplained, General Wauchope was unfortunately tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it; when the troops were ſo ſeverely handled from the windows and tops of the houſes, without ever ſeeing their enemy, that they deemed it expedient to retire.

It appears from this, therefore, that there was ſome fault in the conduct of the expedition, and that the failure is not to be imputed to the late Miniſters, who had nothing to ſay to this part of the detail. General Frazer would not thus have cenſured General Wauchope, at that time unhappily no more, had he not deemed that he had very ample reaſon. The truth will at length appear. It will then be acknowledged, that every Expedition neceſſarily conſiſts of two very material parts—the original projection, and the ſubſequent execution. Succeſs is not to be expected unleſs it is executed as cautiouſly as it was planned wiſely. The Miniſtry at home have doubtleſs to anſwer for the latter—let Admiral Duckworth and General Frazer acquit themſelves of the former. Had General Wauchope a diſcretionary Commiſſion, or preciſe orders? —If his orders were preciſe, the blame is with him—if his commiſſion was diſcretionary, it belongs to General Frazer.

The Official account then proceeds to ſtate, that the Troops, driven from Roſetta, retreated to Aboukir, and were thence or-

dered by General Fraſer to continue their retreat to Alexandria.

The Major-General here makes another ſingular remark; and, indirectly, an important acknowledgment:—

"This has been certainly (ſays he) a very heavy and *unexpected* ſtroke upon us; and more eſpecially as *every information* lead me to conclude, that the oppoſition, if any, would be *trifling*."

What information muſt this have been which was ſo directly contrary to common ſenſe, and common probability! If the people of Roſetta were not an object of apprehenſion, what had become of the Albanians? Let us here refer to General Frazer's Diſpatch of the 25th of March.—"The Major (Major-Miſſett), ſtrongly urged my immediate landing; repeating to me, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that my doing ſo would be the only means of preventing the Garriſon from being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been ſent for to Cairo, and might be expected within twenty four hours."

Now, what was the juſt inference from this?—Was it not, that there was an enemy, and an active enemy, againſt whom Prudence ſhould have induced us to take ſome common precaution?—If the people of Roſetta were favourable, was it not known that the Albanians were hoſtile?—Was it not known that this irregular force was as formidable by their numbers as by their ferocity?—Was it not known, that they were in the immediate neighbourhood of Roſetta?—No; all theſe things were forgotten and overlooked; and the Major General ſuffered himſelf to be perſuaded, that the oppoſition which he ſhould meet would, *if any*, be trifling!

But let us put the Albanians out of the queſtion. What ſufficient reaſon had he to believe that the people of Roſetta were favourable?—It appears that in ſome points he conſulted Admiral Duckworth. Admiral Duckworth, if conſulted upon this head, would doubtleſs have informed him better as to the actual diſpoſition of the Turks.—Was it credible that the moſt bigotted people in the world would permit a Captain's Guard of infidels to take quiet poſſeſſion of one of their moſt holy Cities—of one of thoſe Seven favoured Towns which, according to the promiſes of the Koran, are to be ſaved in the general deſtruction?—Was it credible, that they would allow the Chriſtian General at Alexandria thus to relieve the Muſſulman Guard at Roſetta?—No; all this was unnatural, and therefore incredible; and if reported by deſerters and ſtragglers, ſhould not have been received with credit by any man of common penetration. It is unjuſt to mince the matter: let the fault reſt where it belongs. We will ſay nothing

as to General Wauchope; but General Frazer ſeems to have been moſt *unpardonably* credulous, therefore moſt groſſly deceived!

We return to the narrative. We have mentioned that, on the retreat from Roſetta, the Britiſh Troops ſtop at Aboukir, whence they were ordered to proceed for Alexandria. Major Miſſett and the Turkiſh Governor, however, here united in a repreſentation, that a famine would be the conſequence of abandoning the Expedition in the preſent ſtage. Perhaps, in common prudence, the repreſentation of the Turkiſh Governor ſhould have been received with ſome diſtruſt; and Major Miſſet ſeems to have been deceived ſo often, and in ſo many important points, that even his recommendation ſhould have been maturely conſidered. This united repreſentation, however, prevailed; and General Stewart was ſent with a reinforcement to the Troops at Aboukir: The Albanians were ſtill overlooked and forgotten. The Engliſh effected their junction, and proceeded to a ſecond attempt. The enemy however, reinforced by the Albanians, which had been ſent down the Nile from Cairo, overpowered our troops, and compelled them to retreat, with the loſs of nearly one thouſand men.

The liſt of killed and wounded has been correctly given in our former Papers. It is needleſs, therefore to repeat it in detail. The total in the firſt Action amounts to about two hundred men killed, and three hundred wounded, including Officers.—The Total in the ſecond is generally ſtated at "nearly one Thouſand Men in killed, wounded, and miſſing."

As to the reſult of this affair, there ſeems no doubt but that Alexandria muſt be inſtantly evacuated, if the evacuation has not been already executed. General Frazer's Diſpatch expreſſly ſays, "a Famine will be the certain and immediate conſequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Roſetta." And again, "I detached another Corps, &c. to effect this purpoſe, without which it appears impoſſible that the meaſure propoſed by His Majeſty's Miniſters, of keeping poſſeſſion of Alexandria, can be accompliſhed." Such are the details, at preſent arrived, of this melancholy affair; further particulars are hourly expected by the *Thunderer*, which was waiting only until General Stewart had tranſmitted his official liſt of the killed and wounded in the battle of the 19th of April. With reſpect to our own opinion upon this Expedition, we have to requeſt our Readers to revert to our Paper of April 29th, where we (at that time excluſively) announced the departure of this Expedition from Meſſina.—We than ſpoke of that Expedition as follows:

"It is somewhat difficult to form any probable, conjecture as to the destination of this Expedition—It may be thought, perhaps, that it is destined against Alexandria; but this appears to us improbable as the force is not equal to such an object—Alexandria is an open City; and it might not be so easy to keep it as to take it—eight thousand men could scarcely support the attack of a whole, Population. It must be considered, moreover, that under the present circumstances, Alexandria would be totally useless to us. The French took possession of it at a particular æra, when the Directory wished to rid itself of an Army which it was unable to pay. We are not at present in such a situation—we have neither armies nor population to throw away."

DOWNING-STREET, June 13, 1807.

The following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major-general Alexander M'Kenzie Frazer, commanding his Majesty's land forces in Egypt; transmitted in a letter from the Right Honorable General Fox, to the Right Honorable William Windham:

Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major-General A: M. Fraser, to the Right Honorable William Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807; transmitted by him to General Fox, the original not having been received.

Sir,—My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Missett, his Majesty's Resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted,) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Major-General Wauchope and Brigadier-General Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you, that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmandour (which command the town) without any loss; but from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to

retire, more eſpecially as Major-General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the ſecond in command, Brigadier-General Meade ſeverely wounded.

The troops, I underſtand, although certainly placed in a moſt trying and perilous ſituation, behaved extremely well; and after having ſuffered, I am ſorry to ſay very materially in killed and wounded, (as you will ſee by the annexed returns,) retired to Aboukir, in good order, without moleſtation; from thence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected ſtroke upon us, more eſpecially as every information led me to conclude that the oppoſition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could ſuggeſt.

Finding, however, by the renewed repreſentation of Major Miſſett, corroborated by the perſonal application of the Sorbagi, or Chief Magiſtrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate conſequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Roſetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the ſquadron here ſince the departure of Sir John Duckworth,) detached another corps under the command of the Honourable brigadier-General Stewart and Colonel Oſwald*, to effect this purpoſe, without which it appears impoſſible that the meaſure propoſed by his Majeſty's Miniſters, of keeping poſſeſſion of Alexandria, can be accompliſhed.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Major-General Frazer, to General the Right Honorable H. E. Fox, dated on board His Majeſty's Ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the ſecond attempt that I thought neceſſary to make againſt Roſetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being ſent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loſs (I am grieved to ſay) of nearly 1000 men killed, wounded, and miſſing. Among the latter are Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelſang, and Major Mohr. Brigadier-General Stewart, who commanded the troops on this ſervice, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder

* Detachment of Royal Artillery, detachment of 20th Light Dragoons, detachment of Seamen, Light Infantry Battalion, Firſt Battalion of 35th Regiment, Second Battalion of 78th Regiment, Regiment de Roll; amounting, in the whole, to about 2,500 men.

of his force, and has not yet ſent me the details; but as the Admiral thinks it neceſſary to diſpatch the Wizard brig immediately from this Bay to Meſſina, I think it neceſſary to give you all the information I am at preſent in poſſeſſion of, and ſhall ſend you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very ſoon; and as I have not time to acquaint his Majeſty's Miniſters of this event by this opportunity, I muſt requeſt you to have the goodneſs to do it as ſoon as poſſible.

Return of killed and wounded of the Army in the Action of the 31ſt March 1807, at Roſetta.

KILLED.—Staff—1 Major-General.
Royal Artillery—2 Rank and File.
31ſt Regiment—one Captain, 3 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 69 Rank and File.
Chaſſeurs Britanniques—one Captain, one Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 99 Rank and File.

Total—1 Major-General, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 170 Rank and File.

WOUNDED.—Staff—1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major.
Royal Artillery—10 Rank and File.
31ſt Regt.—1 Capt. 6 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 129 Rank and File.
Chaſſeurs Britanniques—4 Capt. 5 Subal. 1 Adjt. 4 Serjts. 111 Rank and File.
Staff Corps—1 Rank aud File.

Total—1 Brigadier-General, 1 Brigade-Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 251 Rank and File.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.—Major-General Wauchope, 31ſt Regt. —Captain John Robertſon.
Chaſſeurs Britanniques—Captain B. de Serocourt; Lieutenant D'Amiel.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Brigadier-General the Honorable Robert Meade.
31ſt Regt.—Captains Horſburgh, (Brigade Major,) and Dowdall; Lieutenants E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Enſign Kirby.
Chaſſeurs Britanniques—Captains Duhautoy, de Conbremont, de Calonne, and de Laſitte; Lieutenants Le Maitre, J. Spitz, de Sault, and Klinger; Enſign Bouſingault, Adjutant.

(Signed) GEORGE AIREY, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Moſt of the wounded officers and men are recovering.

CHRISTOPHER ANSTEY Esq.

A monument, in honour of that lively Poet and reſpectable man, the late Chriſtopher Anſtey, Eſq. has been recently placed in Weſtminſter Abbey. It is a merited tribute of filial affection to departed genius. The late Mr. Anſtey poſſeſſed great original humour; his works are characteriſed by peculiar eaſe and ſpirit, and he may be fairly conſidered as the inventor of a new and diverting ſpecies of Poetry. This monument is properly placed in Poet's Corner.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

	Lin.	50s.	Fr.	Slp.	G.B.	Tot.
On the North Sea and Downs Stations,	8	0	7	36	52	103
On the English and Irish Channels,	20	0	30	19	62	131
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar,	8	0	4	10	8	30
Mediterranean, and on Passage,	13	0	15	15	0	43
Coast of Africa,	0	0	2	1	0	3
At West India Islands, and on the Passage,	5	1	10	27	23	66
On the Jamaica Station,	2	1	13	14	7	37
American and Newfoundland Stations,	1	1	11	7	4	24
Cape of Good Hope and Southern Stations,	4	1	6	5	3	19
East Indies, and on the Passage,	10	2	18	6	4	40
On an Expedition, Foreign Service, &c.	12	1	5	4	5	27
Total at Sea,	83	7	121	144	168	523
In Port and fitting,	33	8	46	63	67	217
Guard Ships,	4	1	4	2	0	11
H. S. P. S. and R. S.	23	2	4	1	0	30
Total in Commission,	143	18	175	210	239	781
Receiving Ships, and P. S. &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serviceable and repairing for Service,	0	0	0	0	0	0
In Ordinary,	40	11	60	44	4	159
Building,	32	0	17	31	0	80
Totals,	215	29	252	285	239	1020

[*True Briton, June* 1, 1807.

PRUSSIAN GENERAL TAUENZIEN,

In the year 1760, Breslau, the fortifications of which the French are now demolishing, was besieged by 50,000 Austrians, under the command of the celebrated Loudohn. The garrison consisted of no more than 3000 men, and there were 9000 prisoners in the town: but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, General Tauenzien, father of the present Prussian General of that name, successfully defended the place. Loudohn, impatient at his obstinacy, declared, that if the Prussian General compelled him to storm the town, "he would not spare the infant in the womb." To this barbarous summons, Tauenzien replied, "*I am not with child, neither are any of my soldiers:* I shall hold out as long as I can." At the conclusion of the peace, Tauenzien was appointed Governor of Breslau, where he died at a very advanced age. A monument was erected to his memory, which the French have ordered to be respected. The glacis on which it stands has been levelled and the spot is to be called Tauenzien's Place. It is near the Schweidnitz Gate.

THE GLOBE, June 20.

THE KING.

For the laſt ſix weeks, or two months, His Majeſty's ſight has been in a ſtate of gradual decay. The perception of the eye, or the ſenſe of ſeeing, has almoſt entirely diſappeared in both of the optic nerves. The moſt eminent of the faculty have had frequent conſultations upon the ſubject of performing an operation; it was not determined on until the laſt week. The operation of couching will take place on the right eye, and the greateſt hopes are entertained of its ſucceſs.

The eye, in its preſent ſtate, is eclipſed about three fourths. The operation takes place in about a fortnight. If every thing ſucceeds agreeably to the preſent ſanguine expectations of the medical attendants, the King will ſoon after depart for Weymouth. In every other reſpect, we have the heartfelt ſatisfaction to ſtate, His Majeſty never was in better health and ſpirits; his appetite is excellent, and his complexion florid and good.

Although His Majeſty did not once appear at Aſcot Races, he rode out frequently on horſeback.

Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth attended, yeſterday, at the Admiralty, and had a long conference with the Lords.

The Marquis of Huntly does not go with the grand expedition: that gallant Nobleman is now appointed on the Staff of the Army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major General Wauchope, who fell in Egypt. Captain Johnſton, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his Lordſhip's Aid-de-Camp.

The 76th Regiment of Foot, commanded by the Hon. Wm. Monſon, M. P. for Lincoln, received their route for Jerſey, on Friday laſt, and commenced their march on Monday.

The Marquis of Abercorn has got an addition to his fortune of 1500l. per year, by ſix arable farms in the neighbourhood of Paiſley, extending to 496 acres, at preſented rented at 653l. which are now let by public roup, at 1909l.; and the farm of Brownſide, belonging to the Marquis, about two miles ſouth from Paiſley, conſiſting of about 72 acres of low ground, and 200 acres of hill paſture, rented at preſent at 150l. was let at 406l.

WATERFORD.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NEW ROOMS.

On Wednesday se'nnight, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. was entertained at the New Rooms, by a numerous assembly of his friends and fellow citizens. About five o'clock, the company sat down to a most elegant dinner. The banqueting-room was decorated with laurel, &c. and the dinner was laid out with great taste and elegance. During the evening, a great number of toasts, including the following, were given by Samuel King, Esq. Chairman, and others, which were received with enthusiastic applause:—

"The King."
"The Queen and Royal Family."
"The Prince of Wales."
"The Duke of York and the Army."
"Right Hon. Sir John Newport and our Native Country."

This toast was received with sentiments and expressions of approbation, of which words can convey no adequate idea. When silence was obtained, the Right Hon. Baronet rose, and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I rise to thank you for this affecting testimony of your kindness; but language can but poorly express the feelings of my heart. Could I be insensible to the favour and approbation of my fellow-citizens, so often and so signally conferred upon me, I would be, indeed, a monster of ingratitude. A perfect and indelible recollection is impressed upon my mind, of your exertions in my behalf, on every former occasion; but these are far surpassed by the firmness and integrity which you have displayed throughout the recent contest. Although removed from power, you have yet supported me with unexampled energy. You have asserted the freedom of election, and secured for Waterford the high an honorable distinction of an independent city; and that, too, in opposition to the most extensive and powerful combination of interest that can well be conceived. To me it is, indeed, a proud and gratifying triumph, which shall only be forgotten with my life. That line of conduct, which has obtained for me your friendship and sanction, it shall be my earnest and unceasing study to pursue. No temptation of office, and no hope of personal aggrandisement, shall ever make me swerve from it. Your partiality has over-rated my deserts; but all my future labours shall be invariably devoted to the detection of abuses, and to the promotion of the best interests of my country. More I cannot promise; but

this I pledge myſelf to perform. I conclude, by propoſing a toaſt, which you merit in the ſtrongeſt ſenſe which the words can convey—

"The Independant Electors of Waterford unawed, undivided, and incorruptible."

Then followed—

"The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

"The Mayor of Waterford—an honeſt Man and an upright Magiſtrate."

"All our Fellow-citizens, without diſtinction of Political Party, or Religious Creed."

"The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty."

"Public Money applied to Public Good."

"The Poor relieved, and their Children educated."

"The Trade and Commerce of Ireland."

"The Supporters of National Œconomy, and the Puniſhment of Peculators."

"The Independent Electors of the United Kingdom."

"The Army and Navy."

"The Britiſh Empire united, and its ſafety ſecured."

"May every Man be admitted to ſhare the Honours and the Dangers of his Country."

About this time, Alderman Newport retired, when his health was loudly called for from every quarter of the room. It was then given from the chair, and, on ſilence being obtained, Sir John Newport, in a manner which ſtrongly marked the grateful agitation of his mind, roſe and ſaid, "Gentlemen—In my father's name, and in my own, I ſincerely thank you for this teſtimony of regard to the author of my being. To me, it is indeed moſt gratifying, at this late period of his life, to witneſs the diſtinguiſhed proof of eſteem which has now been conferred upon him by his fellow citizens. His family can never forget theſe honourable proofs of your kind attention.

The Chairman then gave—

"Univerſal Benelolence."

"May every heart and every hand be united againſt the common enemy."

To theſe ſucceeded moſt of the illuſtrious characters of the preſent time, and the memories of thoſe great men whoſe deaths their country ſtill deplores.

"Mr. Fox's Memory," accompanied with that ſentiment which was deareſt to his heart—"The cauſe of freedom all over the world," was drank in profound ſilence.

Before Sir J. Newport retired, he again addreſſed the Meeting, in terms expreſſive of his warmeſt gratitude; and aſſured them, that it would be the chief ſtudy of his life to maintain the honorable place which he now held in their eſteem, by an honeſt and unremitting attention to the intereſt of his native city, and of the

empire at large. He then left the room, amidst loud and repeated bursts of applause. His health was again drank, with even encreased enthusiasm, after which the toasts proceeded as before; amongst which we particularly remarked the following :—

"Abolition of Slavery all over the World."

"Extinction of Religious Animosities."

"Obedience to the Laws, the best Proof of Loyalty." &c.

The names of many respectable citizens were mentioned in the course of the evening, and received with every possible mark of favour. [GLOBE, 20th *June*.

THE STAR, JUNE 20.

What appears most extraordinary is, that Mr. Jefferson should not all this time have caught a momentary glimmering of the end, which, as certainly as effect follows cause, must have resulted from his and his party's conduct to Great Britain. While he very profoundly let all his hopes, and what is worse, his fears rest upon Buonaparte, and sat comfortably with Monsieur Turreau, as Garagantua sat with his dog, *(he kissed his dog's tail, and the dog scratched his elbow*, say Rabelais), he never reflected upon the possibility that honest John Bull, good natured as he is, might be made angry; but indulged in every petulence to him, to please his high and mighty friend, the Whiskers. But he has reckoned without his host; and were nobody but himself concerned, it were well that he should be made to feel it. The country, however, will unfortunately be the sufferer; and their only remedy will be in the sentence they shall finally pronouce upon him:

Mr. Charles Sturt, whose adventures have generally taken an adverse turn, has rececently experienced an additional misfortune. While confined with the rest of his captive countrymen at Verdun, he turned his mind, which was always inclined to nautical disquisitions, to a minute inquiry into the state and strength of the French coast, ports, &c. and having acquired a very full and satisfactory information thereon, he wrote a detailed account of it, and addressed it to a Naval Lord in England, in hopes that his country might profit by his researches Unfortunately the dispatch was intercepted, and Mr. Sturt was in consequence immediately apprehended, and, after a short examination, was marched in irons to the fortrest of Bilch, in Alsace, where he was confined, and still continues in a dugeon, sleeping upon straw, having permission to ascend to the battlements of the fortress, for air, only one hour in a day!

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

James Workman, Esq. late Judge of New Orleans County, was on the 4th March last, tried before the United States' Court for the Orleans, District, on a charge of a high misdemeanour, in setting on foot a military expedition against the Spanish Provinces of Florida and Mexico. When the Counsel for the prosecution had gone through their case, Mr. Workman left it to the Jury, without adducing any evidence, or offering any observations in his defence. The Jury immediately found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

CAPTAIN LOVE.

The deportment of Captain Love of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Driver, is on many accounts worthy of the serious consideration of the American people:—First, as a proof, if any are wanting of the determination of the present British Cabinet with respect to America; next, as a comment upon the conduct of the Executive of this country; thirdly, as it opens a prospective view to a series of future afflicting events; and, lastly, as a symptom of the unqualified contempt into which the party now in power have brought this once great and respected, because respeactble, nation.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 18.

This day the 14th Foot, the Adjutant General's Regiment, 1300 strong; and the 2d Battalion of Pompadours, embarked here and at the Isle of Wight, likewise the German Artillery.

There are now embarked at this place—

The King's German Artillery,
2d Foot, or Queen's Regiment,
24th, (General Calvert's.)
51st, 2d Battalion,
56th, Ditto.
Regiment de Meuron, and
10th Vetran Battalion.

We believe it is the first time that ever vessels were shut out by the government Proclamation of any country, from hospitable relief and shelter from the wants and distresses of the sea.

Preparations are making at Portsmouth for the trial of a Flag Officer lately returned from a Foreign station. This trial will excite no less public interest than that of Sir Home Popham.

TRUE BRITON, JUNE 4, 1807.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

A Letter from Augſburgh, May 28, ſays—"We expect here to-morrow the French horſe chaſſeurs and cuiraſſiers; they will be followed by the Spaniſh regiment of Guadalaxara, and ſeveral other regiments. So much has been ſaid lately of negociations, and the reports which have been circulated are ſo contradictory, that it is difficult to know what to believe. It is, however, generally believed, that the negociations are not ſo far advanced as was believed. They ſay that the Emperor Napoleon, *always anxious to employ all the means in his power to prevent the effuſion of blood*, had propoſed peace to the Emperor of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia, on very moderate terms; that the two Soverigns replied, that they were ready to treat, but that their connexions with Great Britain and Sweeden did not permit them to act without the participation of thoſe Courts. It is ſaid that France did not oppoſe this propoſition, declaring that ſhe wiſhed for a general peace. The principle of compenſations was then propoſed as the baſis of peace, and General articles were even diſcuſſed. All theſe propoſitions have been communicated to the Courts of London and Stockholm, but their anſwers have not yet been received. The letters from Poland ſay, that theſe communications have been made through the medium of Aides-de-Camp, but that no deplomatic conferences have yet taken place.

A curious circumſtance occurred at the White Hart Inn, at Guildford, at the cloſe of the Election—Some of the *ſwiniſh* multitude, not content with drinking as much as poſſible at the expence and liberality of Mr. Thornton (one of the ſucceſsful Candidates), *pocketed* ſeveral bottles of wine; which being found to go off remarkably faſt, two gentlemen, ſuſpecting ſome foul play was going forward, placed themſelves at the foot of the ſtairs, and in the pockets of whomſoever they diſcovered a bottle, cut off the ſkirts of the coat, with the pocket and bottle, and ſent them to the landlord. From ſhame, or whatever cauſe, thoſe who had thus their coats cut, made the beſt of their way out of ſight; ſo that no diſcovery was made, and the gentlemen cut off coat-ſkirts to the number of ſeventeen!

Great fears are entertained for the ſafety of Sir Thomas Trowbridge and the *Blenheim* man of War. Sir Thomas was to have ſuperſeded Admiral Stirling in the command of the Cape and South American ſtation.

FASHIONS:

FROM "LE BEAU MONDE, OR LITERBRY AND FASHIONABLE MAGAZINE, FOR JUNE, 1807.

AN EVENING FULL DRESS.

A ſhort train of fine India muſlin, enriched with a magnificent border of white ſatin round the bottom, croſſes the front and continues to the end of the train; a looſe body of the ſame, with ſhort full ſleeves, made the croſs way, careleſsly caught in the centre with pearl claſps; a rich Italian jacket of ſoft white ſatin, made rather high in the back, cut in ſmall ſquares round the waiſt, in imitation of vandyke, and trimmed all round with a full quilling of French net; the front of the jacket is ſloped off from the throat, and remains ſquare at the bottom. The arm holes are alſo trimmed with a quilling of net; the boſom of the dreſs is formed ſquare with a ſatin border to correſpond with the remainder of the dreſs. Waiſt is faſtened with a rich girdle, an Italian head-dreſs compoſed of pale pink crape, intermixed with ſilver Albany gauze; a fox-tail feather faſtened to the left ſide of of the turban, fall over the left ſide of the face. Earrings and bracelets of real pearls, white kid gloves and ſhoes.

A WALKING DRESS.

A ſhort white dreſs of cambric muſlin, made walking length, high in front to the form of the neck; high ſtanding collar, trimmid full with a narrow lace, looſe long ſleeves. A rich blue ſarſnet mantle, made with a broad full cape fixed on the centre of the back, drawn up on the right ſhoulder, from whence proceeds a long narrow ſlip, which deſcends down the front, and fulled at the end with a large ſilk taſſel. White chip hat, turned flat up over the right eye, trimmed with white ſarſnet ribband; a mignionette flower placed on the back part of the turn up.

A BAROUCHE DRESS.

A complete ſhell of thin white muſlins worn over a white ſarſnet ſlip, made quite ſhort, open behind, and tied with ſmall cords and taſſels down the back; the muſlin dreſs is made to the ſize of the throat, and the ſarſnet ſlip, with a high ſtanding collar, trimmed round the edge with a French lace; long ſleeves of white ſarſnet and ſhort full muſlin ſleeves worn over the ſarſnet. Long ſquare mantelet of primroſe ſilk, embroidered with a dark rich border of emboſſed ribband; the two ends are tied with a knot on the front of the boſom; a rich lace cap lined with the ſame colour as the mantelet, made with a point, and worn very deep on the left ſide of the face, and expoſes the whole of the right. A ſmall bunch of primroſes is fixed on the centre of the cap; long ſtreamers of primroſe ſatin ribband at the top of the crown. The front of the cap is trimmed with puffings of lace. Primroſe gloves and ſhoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON LADIES DRESSES, FOR JUNE, 1807.

Mantles and ſquare cloaks, of variegated coloured ſarſnet, are made of thin white muſlin, drawn through the edges with coloured ribbands, appear very general in the middle circles of faſhion, but are not ſo prevalent among the leading *belles* as Pariſian ſcarfs of a pale palm colour, with a rich India border; white ſarſnet tippets, trimmed with Malines lace, are alſo much admired; pale primroſe or blue ſarſnet ſcarfs, of a very delicate hue, are the moſt prevalent faſhions for this month. The ſtraw *tiara* hat is conſidered elegant. The waiſt ſtill continues ſhort as uſual, faſtened in with a rich girdle; the boſom is made high, riſing round, but is confined low at the extreme ends to form a huſk, which muſt be as ſquare as poſſible;

the ſleeves are in general worn ſhort; but when long, are of tranſparent materials of the ſame as the drapery; the trains of dreſſes are made either of fine India muſlin or crape, with a border of ſilver or white ſatin; ivy or white thorn wreaths are much worn. The ſimple frock with lace ſleeves, and inlet round the bottom with lace, is much eſteemed; as are alſo dreſſes of Italian coloured crapes. The decorations for the head were never more ſimple and elegant than at preſent. The hair is worn in a ſmall twiſt at the back part of the head, with a rich *bandeau* of diamonds or real pearls; the hair in front *à la Madona*; ſhoes and gloves, for morning, are of the ſame colour as the head-dreſs; and for the evening, are white kid gloves, and ſhoes of white kid or ſatin, with ſilver roſettes.

ELECTION OF SCOTS PEERS.

On Tueſday came on at the Palace of Holyrood-Houſe, Edinburgh, the Election of Sixteen Peers to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland, when the following Noblemen were choſen:

Earls of	* Caithneſs	Earls of	Selkirk
	* Home		Balcarras
	* Strathmore		* Aboyne
	* Kellie		Aberdeen
	* Haddington		and
	* Dalhouſie		Glaſgow
Lords	Forbes	Lords	* Sinclair
	* Saltoun		and
	Cathcart		* Napier.

Thoſe marked thus * are elected, in the room of the Earls of Errol, Elgin, Seven, Northeſk, and Stair, and Lords Elphinſtone, Somerville, Blantyre, Reay, and Kinnaird.

The following is an accurate ſtate of the votes:

Caithneſs - -	38	Home - -	43
Strathmore - -	49	Kellie - -	44
Addington - -	46	Dalhouſie - -	49
Selkirk - - - -	43	Balcarras - - -	51
Aboyne - - -	50	Aberdeen - -	48
Glaſgow - -	46	Forbes - -	49
Saltoun - - -	43	Cathcart - -	51
Sinclair - -	43	Napier - - -	48
Errol - - -	6	Elgin - -	19
Leven - - -	3	Northeſk - -	22
Stair - - -	24	Elphinſtone - -	33
Somerville - -	1	Blantyre - -	28
Reay - - -	28	Kinnaird - - - -	22

One Peer who ſent in a liſt for the firſt ſixteen, not having qualified in a proper manner, had his votes rejected. Their Lordſhips were attended by John Pringle and James Ferrier, Eſqrs. two of the principal Clerks of Seſſion, in virtue of a commiſſion from the Head Clerk Regiſter of Scotland, and as uſual by two of his Majeſty's Chaplains, and the other proper Officers.

[TRUE BRITON, *June* 15.

THE STATESMAN—June 8.

Thoſe who perſiſt in accuſing the late Miniſters of having redeemed, while they were in Office, ſo few of the pledges which they had given to the Country during their long and meritorious Oppoſition, ſhould look to the Catholic Bill for an anſwer to their complaints. Powerful as the late Miniſtry were, and ſtill greater as their power appeared to be, when the utter inſignificance of their opponents was taken into view, the event has ſhewn, that they were unable to do for their Country all the good which they intended. Had they attempted to do more, or proceeded with greater precipitation in their plans of reform, they would have been able to accompliſh ſtill leſs, and been diſmiſſed from Office ſo much the ſooner.—Their firſt meaſure of importance was the introduction of limited ſervice into the army, and in this great and conſtitutional object they ſucceeded, after a ſtruggle, *greater in reality than its appearance*, which had nearly cut ſhort their Adminiſtration. But Mr. Fox was ſtill alive, and the times were not yet ripe for their removal.—The Negotiation for Peace followed, which failed from cauſes unneceſſary here to enter upon.—A new Parliament was aſſembled, filled with men attached to Liberty and Reform, and therefore diſmiſſed by his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters, in a manner unprecedented ſince the expulſion of the Stuarts. The firſt acts of the new Parliament were to aboliſh the Slave Trade, and to introduce a Plan of Finance, which promiſed to ſecure the Country from further Taxation, and tended to prevent prodigal Miniſters in future from laviſhing its reſources in Foreign Subſidies. The ſucceſs of theſe meaſures having revived the popularity of Miniſters, and time having conſolidated their power, they ventured to attack ſinecure place, to reform the abuſes in the adminiſtration of juſtice in Scotland, and to recommend a meaſure, calculated at once to increaſe the military ſtrength of the Empire, and to relieve four millions of his Majeſty's ſubjects from reſtrictions which they deem oppreſſive and unjuſt. The opportunity was ſeized to diſmiſs them from office, and a cry of "No Popery" was raiſed againſt them, to render them odious to their fellow-ſubjects, and to conceal from public view the real grounds of their removal.

A Court of Inquiry was held at Portſmouth, on Thurſday on the Captain of a line-of-battle ſhip there, in conſequence of a *round robbin*, ſigned by the ſhip's crew, having been ſent to the Lords of the Admiralty. The reſult has not tranſpired.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

A very extraordinary event has just taken place, in adjudging the Prize given by the Duke of Portland, as Chancellor of that University, for the best English Prose Essay, to the Bachelors, or Members above four years standing, and not more than seven. These Essays are sent to the Register, with the names sealed up; and the Judges having proceeded to examine them, unanimously agreed on the decided superiority of one out of nineteen that had been sent to them. Upon opening the name, they found it had been written by Lord George Grenville, second son to the Marquis of Buckingham, who had started for this Prize, under the belief that though he was an Under Graduate, yet it was competent for him to offer his Essay in competition with those who were so much his seniors.—This question being new, was referred to the Heads of Colleges; who have decided, that the statute does not permit an Under Graduate, not of Bachelor's standing, to write for this prize in compitition with his seniors; and, in consequence of this decision, the Judges proceeded to a second examination of the Essays, and have adjudged it to the second best exercise; and a correct statement of a transaction so very creditable to a young man of only 18 years old, has been delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, as an honourable testimony to his abilities displayed in this composition, which, though adjudged the best, has, under these circumstances—which are entirely new and unexampled in the University history—failed of the usual prize or reward!

Intelligence was received, on Saturday, of the sudden death of Sir H. V. Tempest, the lately returned Member for the County of Durham. His illness is imputed to cold, and exertion in his late canvass. His death took place at Durham four days after the Election. He succeeded his father in 1795, and in 1796, succeeded to the great estates of his maternal uncle, John Tempest, Esq. whose name he assumed; and in 1799, he married the Countess of Antrim, by whom he has left a daughter.

So eagerly was every vote sought for at the late arduous struggle for Yorkshire, that Mr. Dennison, (who was canvassing in the city with a party of Lord Milton's friends,) having heard by accident of a freeholder, who was actually on board a vessel in the river, sailing for the Straits, went after him in a boat, brought him back, and the man voted at York for Lord Milton the day before the poll closed. [*June* 8.

THE STATESMAN, June 8.

The Board of Military Enquiry, after examining the Medical Department, is to commence its inveſtigation of that of *the Commander in Chief*, from which a report of much intereſt is expected.

The Engliſh priſoners at Verdon are ſaid to be treated with *unuſual lenity*. Their limits have been enlarged, and they are permitted to be abſent for three, or even for four days, without a perſonal appearance at the Town-houſe.

We hear that a Duel took place at Wexford, between Edward Hay, Eſq. and Major Devereux, of the Wexford Militia, which fortunately had not a fatal termination. This alſo aroſe from the unhappy differences of the Election.

In conſequence of the friends of Mr. Colclough, having inſtituated a proſecution againſt Mr. Alcock and his friend on the duel, they withdrew themſelves from Wexford previous to the final cloſe of the Election.

LONGEVITY,

There are now living, within one mile of Waterhead Mill, near Oldham, thirteen perſons whoſe ages amount to 1150. An aſſembly of theſe ancients was lately convened by a gentleman who reſides in the vicinity of Newton Heath, in order to partake of a feaſt, at his expence, at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Lees, publican, at Waterhead Mill. The number that aſſembled amounted to nine perſons; and, what was extraordinary, they were collected in the ſpace of fifteen minutes. Their ages were as follows:—Two of 85, two of 78, one of 86, one of 84, one of 63, and another, a venerable matron, aged 86, who had been married four times, and was inſtalled betwixt two of theſe fathers, one of whom paid his *humble addreſſes* to her; he proffered, and it is believed will lead her to the altar of Hymen a fifth time. In order to entertain and complete this group of antiquity, a fiddler, a "merry wight," whoſe jokes have often "ſet the table in a roar," was introduced, aged 82. After partaking of a plentiful feaſt, and the tankard circulating for ſome time freely round, the antique gueſts grew merry, and decrepitude, forgetting her wrinkles and her cares, tript *featly* on to meaſure ſweet "on the *light* fantaſtic toe," while "God ſave the King" reſounded to the entertainment of the maſter of the feaſt, who was himſelf perhaps as extraordinary as his gueſts, being above ſix feet four inches high, and ſeventeen or eighteen ſcore weight.

IRELAND.

We have no doubt but our Readers will partake of the interest we feel in perusing the following extract from a merited eulogium by Sir John Carr, on his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in the *Dedication* of his Tour through Holland along the Rhine to the South of Germany, in which the condition of the poor Irish peasant is but too faithfully delineated.

" Indeed, my Lord, it is a felicity to be able to attest, from experience, and now to record the pretensions of your Grace to the gratitude of your country and the love of mankind. To the wisdom of your administration was committed a great and important, but a much neglected portion of the United Empire. You became the Ruler of a country long oppressed, wickedly calumniated, and still bleeding from many a wound. Soon after the elevation of your Grace to this august situation, public symptoms appeared which called for sagacity and energy of no ordinary nature. Instead of listening in the sunshine of viceregal magnificence to the vague reports of the idle, the ignorant, or the mischevous, you penetrated into the wild recesses of that distracted country, reputed to contain the hot-bed of insurrection; you personally contemplated the character of the poor, suffering, Irish peasant, in all its rough, but affecting simplicity; you beheld a *fellow-being*, possessed of affections, easily to be won by tenderness, of a vivid imagination, and quick and ardent susceptibility, *clothed in rags*, and living in common with the beast of the field, in a state of penury and wretchedness unknown to the miserable and oppressed of any other region. To see, to feel, and to meditate relief, were all simultaneous in the mind of your Grace. When some partial excesses at length broke out, when the violent and intolerant clamourously demanded the terrible inflictions of military law, you firmly, wisely, and most humanely resolve upon surrendering up the guilty to the laws of their country, without delivering over the unoffending vicinage to the savage dominion of the bullet and the bayonet. The noble experiment answered, and your Grace lost no portion of your popularity in the very spot where dire necessity compelled you to offer up victims to justice. Your conduct on that occasion, even in the absence of every other laudable event of your life, is sufficient to sweeten it to its latest period. A great and unexpected political change rendered the administration of your Grace too brief to execute the enlightened and salutary plans which you had conceived for the amelioration of Ireland; but it

was of ſufficient duration to afford opportunities of diſplaying thoſe qualities of the head and of the heart which will endear your memory to that unhappy country for ever, and you have left to it the benefits of a brilliant example."

We have only warmly to add our fervent wiſhes, and we will ſay our *hopes*, that the ſucceſſors of the late illuſtrious Viceroy will make his clemency and wiſdom the models of their conduct.

[*Statesman, June* 8.

LOSS OF THE JACKALL GUN BRIG.

By the arrival of the Muſquito brig, Captain Jackſon in the Downs, we are informed that his Majeſty's gun brig Jackall, Lieutenant Stewart commander, in getting cloſe in ſhore, on the coaſt of France, the better to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, or probably with a view to cut out ſome veſſels from under the batteries, grounded on a ſmall bank, a few miles diſtance from Calais; and the tremendous gale of the 29th and 30th ultimo, almoſt immediately following the Jackall was inevitably drove on ſhore, and the commander and crew made priſoners, and marched into the interior of the country; but from the beſt information received, not a man was drowned.

Captain Jackſon being on the Calais ſtation and ſeeing the ſituation of the Jackall manned and armed his boats, and ſent them on ſhore in the night, to endeavour to deſtroy her entirely—but on their arriving within a ſhort diſtance, found that the adverſe element had nearly performed the work. The crews however, not wiſhing to return without performing ſomething, landed and attacked a French out poſt that was ſtationed on ſhore to prevent any approach to the ſhip wrecked veſſel, and in a few minutes drove them from their quarters, killing two, and taking one Frenchman priſoner, whom they carried on board the Muſquito.

Captain John Wright, of his Majeſty's ſloop Swift, has been tried by a Court Martial, at Sheerneſs, for *ſtriking* one of his *Lieutenants*, and diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice.

Two edicts have been lately publiſhed in France reſpecting the Engliſh priſoners; one prohibiting gaming, and another, allowing every naval and military man, but no other, to ſend for his wife.

So little demand is there for Weſt India produce, that no leſs than 90,000 hogſheads are now lying bounded in the Weſt India Dock Warehouſes.

To the EDITOR *of the* MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

It is a great recommendation of your Paper that when any question of magnitude attracts the public attention, you allow the insertion of articles in favour of each side of the question. This is a liberal proceeding. Availing himself of it, a Roman Catholic begs you to insert in your next Paper the two following important Documents, respecting the principles of the Roman Catholics.

1. The Declaration adopted by the General Committee of the Irish Roman Catholics at their Meeting on the 17th of March, 1792, and subscribed by the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Whereas certain opinions and principles, inimical to good order and Government, have been attributed to the Catholics, the existence of which we utterly deny; and whereas it is at this time peculiarly necessary to renounce such imputations, and to give the most full and ample satisfaction to our Protestant Bretheren, that we hold no principle whatsoever incompatible with our duty as men or as subjects, or repugnant to liberty, whether political, civil or religious.

Now, we the Catholics of Ireland, for the removal of all such imputations, and in deference to the opinion of many respectable bodies of men, and individuals, among our Protestant Bretheren, do hereby, in the face of our Country, of all Europe, and before God, make this our deliberate and solemn Declaration:—

1st. We abjure, disavow, and condemn the opinion that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any Ecclesiastical Authority whatsoever, may therefore be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other persons. We hold such doctrine in detestation, as wicked and impious; and we declare we do not believe, that either the Pope, with or without a general Council, or any Prelate or Priest, or any Ecclesiastical Power whatsoever, can absolve the subjects of this Kingdom, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majesty King George III. who is, by authority of Parliament, the lawful King of this realm.

2d. We abjure, condemn, and detest, as unchristian and impious, the principle that it is lawful to murder, destroy, or any ways injure any person whatsoever, for, or under the pretence of their being heretics; and we declare solemnly before God, that we believe no act, in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused, by, or under pretence or colour, that it was done either for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any Ecclesiastical Power or whatsoever.

3d. We further declare, that we hold it as an unchristian and impious principle, that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." This doctrine we detest and reprobate, not only as contrary to our religion, but as destructive of morality, of society, and even of common honesty, and it is our firm belief, that, an oath made to any person not of the Catholic Religion, is equally binding as if it were made to any Catholic whatsoever.

4th. We have been charged with holding, as an article of our belief, that the Pope, with or without the authority of a General Council, or that certain Ecclesiastical Powers, can acquit and absolve us before God, from our Oath of Allegiance, or even from the just oaths and contracts entered into between man and man.

Now, we do utterly renounce, abjure, and deny, that we hold or maintain any

such belief, as being contrary to the peace and happiness of society, inconsistent with morality, and above all, repugnant to the true spirit of the Catholic Religion.

5th. We do further declare, that we do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other Foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm.

6th. After what we have renounced, it is immaterial in a political light what may be our opinion or faith in other points respecting the Pope.—However, for greater saisfaction, we declare, that it is not an article of the Catholic Faith, neither are we thereby required to believe or profess, "That the Pope is infallible," or that we are bound to obey any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any Ecclesiastical Power should issue or direct such order; but on the contrary, we hold that it would be sinful in us to pay any respect or obedience thereto.

7th. We further declare, that we do not believe that any sin whatsoever committed by us can be forgiven, at the mere will of any Pope or of any Priest, or of any person or persons whatsoever; but that sincere sorrow for past sins; a firm and sincere resolution, as far as may be in our power, to restore our neighbour's property or character, if we have trespassed on, or unjustly injured either, a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, are previous and indispensible requisites to establish a well founded expectation of forgiveness; and that any person who receives absolution without these previous requisites, so far from obtaining any remission of his sins, incurs thereby the additional guilt of violating the sacrament.

8th. We do hereby solemly disclaim, and for ever renounce all interest in, and title to, all forfeited lands resulting from any rights or supposed rights of our Ancestors, or any claim, title or interest therein, nor do we admit any title, as a foundation of right which is not established and acknowledged by the laws of the realm, as they now stand. We desire further, that whenever the patriotism, liberality and justice of our countrymen shall restore to us a participation in the elective franchise, no Catholic shall be permitted to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament, unless he shall previously take an oath to defend to the utmost of his power, the arrangment of property in this country, as established by the different acts of attainder and settlement.

9th. It has been objected to us, that we wish to subvert the Church Establishment for the purpose of substituting a Catholic Establishment in its stead: Now, we do hereby disclaim, disavow and solemnly abjure any such intention; and further, if we shall be admitted into any share of the Constitution, by our being restored to the right of elective franchise; we are ready in the most solemn manner to declare, that we will not exercise that privilege to disturb and weaken the establishment of the Protestant Religion or Protestant Government in this country.

2. When the Committee of the English Catholics waited on Mr. Pitt, in 1789, he requested to be furnished with authentic evidence of the opinions of the Roman Catholic Clergy and the Roman Catholic Universities abroad, "on the existence and extent of the Pope's dispensing power." The three following Questions were accordingly framed by the Committee, and being approved of by Mr. Pitt, were sent by them to the Universi-

ties of Paris, Louvain, Alcala, Doway, Salamanca and Valladolid, for their opinions.

THE QUERIES.

1. "Has the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the "Church of Rome any civil authority power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence "whatsoever within the realm of England?

2. "Can the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the "Church of Rome, absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of "Allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever?

3. "Is there any principal in the tenets of the Catholic Faith, by which Catho-"lics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing "from them in religious opinions in any transaction, either of a public or private "nature?"

Each of the Universities to whom the Questions were submitted, agreed in opinion, that

1. "Neither the Pope nor the Cardinals, nor any body of men, nor any other "person of the Church of Rome had any civil authority, civil power, civil juris-"diction or civil pre-eminence whatsoever in any kingdom, and consequently "none in the kingdom of England, by reason or virtue of any authority, power, "jurisdiction, or pre-eminence by divine institution inherit in, or granted, or by "any other means belonging to the Pope or the Church of Rome.

2. "That neither the Pope nor the Cardinals, nor any body of men, nor any "person of the Church of Rome, can absolve or release the subjects of the King "of England from their oath of allegiance.

3. "That there is no tenet in the Catholic Church by which, Catholics are "justified in not keeping faith with heretics or those who differ from them in "matters of religion, and that the tenet was repugnant to common honesty."

The answers of the Foreign Universities were given separately, and may be seen in the "impartial detail of the proceedings and "debates in both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, "in the Session of 1805, upon the Catholic Question," published by Cuthell and Martin. [*Mornig Chronicle, May* 2.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

The fashionable world have been busily employed the last three days in endeavouring to account for the extraordinary *elopement* of the Countess of E—— with Mr. F——, who had hitherto been deemed one of the most harmless of *Cecibeos* in the whole line of modern gallants. The flight of the illicit lovers was so secretly contrived, that neither her noble Lord or any one of his household had the slightest suspicion of their design. Her Ladyship was provident enough, it seems, to carry off her *jewels*, though she left all her lovely *children* behind her! The route of the amorous fugitives has not yet been discovered. The Lady's own family are, by this disastrous event, involved in the deepest affliction.

TRINITY COMPANY.

Monday laſt being Trinity Monday, the Trinity Company went down the River in their elegant barge, accompanied by a band of wind inſtruments, in another. As they paſſed the ſhips of war, they were ſaluted by a diſcharge of cannon. They landed about half paſt twelve o'clock, at the Anchorſmith's Wharf, Deptford. Several aged women were in waiting, and ſtrewed flowers before them, from their landing, acroſs Deptford-green, through the Church yard, to their Hall. They walked in grand proceſſion, preceded by the Beadle, a number of Conſtables, ſixteen of the decayed Maſters of Ships who are very reſpectably ſupported by the Company, in a range of ſmall houſes, in Deptford, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, twelve of the Junior Bretheren of the Company, and a number of others. A line was formed for the proceſſion to paſs through, on the green, with elegant banners on each ſide, with the following inſcriptions upon them :—

"Preſervation from rocks and ſands."
"Bounty to Britiſh Tars."
"Charity widely extended."
"Safety to Navigation."
"Alms liberally diſtributed."
"Proſperity to the Corporation."
"Protection to the aged."
"The Mariner's ſafety."
"Britiſh Navy aſſiſted."
"Aſſiſtance in time of danger."
"Navigation made eaſy and ſafe."
"Ship-building hereby promoted."
"The Pilot's beſt Directors."
"Aſylum for aged induſtry."
"The Widows Friends."
"Security to Commerce."

There were likewiſe twelve banners, deſcriptive of all the beacons and buoys uſed in the Channel, and a variety of jacks and enſigns.

During their meeting, at their Hall, the *Duke of Portland* was propoſed, and elected *Elder Brother*; and was ſworn in, by proxy, the Deputy Elder Brother. After which they partook of ſome wine and cake, and then went in proceſſion to the church, and heard a ſermon by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of St. James's Church, Weſtminſter. After the ſermon, they returned in their barge.

[*Globe*, *May* 28.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EDINBURGH,—*May* 23.

An anſwer to His Majeſty's letter was read and approved of, and his Grace the Commiſſioner undertook to tranſmit it to Lord Hawkeſbury, to be by him preſented to His Majeſty.

The draught of an addreſs to His Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs, was alſo read; and a motion made, and ſeconded, to approve of it.

An amendment was propoſed to the following paragraph of the addreſs:—

"It is the happineſs of your people, that, during an auſpicious reign of forty-ſeven years, the conduct of Your Majeſty has been uniformly governed by the principles which placed the Houſe of Brunſwick upon the throne of theſe realms: And the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, attached to thoſe principles from conviction, as well as by their habits and inſtitutions, recollect, with peculiar ſatisfaction, that Your Majeſty has exhibited the brighteſt example of a ſacred regard to the Proteſtant reformed religion. While in the ſeries of indulgences to your Roman Catholic ſubjects, which have marked Your Majeſty's reign, we recogniſe the enlightened operation of a mild and tolerant ſpirit, we have always found Your Majeſty the faithful guardian of the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment. We have lately ſeen that eſtabliſhment upheld by the firm and dignified exerciſe of the conſtitutional prerogative of the Crown, and, feeling the ſecurity which all our rights and privileges derive from the ſolicitude with which your Majeſty diſcharges the duties of the Sovereign of a free people, we unite with our fellow-ſubjects in offering the affectionate tribute juſtly due to the royal cares for the public welfare."

The amendment, which was alſo ſeconded, was as follows:—

"We venerate the concern which His Majeſty manifeſts in all his conduct, and at all times, for the religious intereſts of the people; yet, conſiſtently with our principles as Preſbyterians, and as Members of a National Church, which has the ſame legal eſtabliſhment with the Church of England, we cannot but contemplate with regret the continuance of thoſe circumſtances which *exclude Preſbyterians* from civil and military officers, without a public profeſſion of Epiſcopacy; and we truſt, that *the time will ſoon come* when the Members of the Preſbyterian and Epiſcopal Churches will be placed on an *equal footing* in all parts of His Majeſty's dominions."

After long reaſoning, a vote was put, and the roll being called, there appeared for the addreſs, 158; for the amendment, 53—Majority, 105. The addreſs was therefore approved of.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood entered his diſſent; and thoſe who ſhould adhere to him were allowed to do ſo at an after diet. Sir Henry Moncrieff then propoſed an addreſs congratulating His Majeſty upon the final Abolition of the African Slave Trade, which was approved of.

Lieutenant-Colonel Honeyman, of the 18th Regiment, is come home from the Cape of Good Hope, in the *Paulina*.

THE GLOBE, MAY 28.

M. De Rehausen, the *Swedish Minister*, received yesterday, very unexpectedly, from his Swedish Majesty, an order for his *return*, and he will leave the country without delay. The cause has not transpired, but the circumstance is relied upon, as strengthening the opinion of those who think that Sweden is negociating A PEACE WITH FRANCE.

Admiral Duckworth and Mr. Arbuthnot being both returned to England, the late proceedings at Constantinople will probably be inquired into.—The friends of the late ministers assert that their *orders were not obeyed.*

Admiral Martin, according to report, will succeed Admiral Duckworth in the Mediterranean.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a verdict was obtained for 16l. 17s. against Mr. Samuels, a Jewish merchant, of considerable property, for the diet and lodging of Mary Cox, his servant maid, a very *pretty Christian*, who becoming pregnant by him, was obliged to leave his service, he being a married man, and was supported during her *accouchement* by the Plaintiff, Smith, her brother-in-law. The Jew had paid 2l. into court, as full compensation, according to his ideas.

POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

The following Toasts were lately drank, at the entertainment given by the Magistrates to the Dunfermline Meeting, assembled for the choice of a Delegate, at the present Election:—

The King.

The Immortal Memory of C. J. FOX.

Lord Howick.

Lord Erskine, and Trial by Jury in Scotland.

May the cause of Religion never again be used as the Watchword of a wicked and miserable Faction.

Lord Holland—the Successor of Mr. Fox's Virtues and Principles.

The cause of LIBERTY all over the World.

Lord Greenville—and may his Plan for the Reform of Judicature in Scotland, be carried, unpolluted by any of Lord Melville's Amendments.

May the New Parliament be as great an enemy to Peculation as the last.

Earl St. Vincent—the Author of the Tenth Report.

The Committee of Finance, and its speedy revival.

May the New Parliament be even shorter than the last, if dissolved by a Change of Administration.

[*Globe*, 28th *May*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It will be ſeen by the follwing communication, which has been made by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties, that a very conſiderable change is to be made in the military ſyſtem of the laſt Adminiſtration: and that the Volunteers are to be put nearly upon the footing of their firſt eſtabliſhment:

(CIRCULAR.)

"My Lord, *Whitehall, April* 25, 1807.

"His Majeſty being impreſſed with the moſt favourable opinion of the value and importance of the Volunteer force of the United Kingdom, of the good order and diſcipline of a conſiderable proportion of them, and of the zeal and alacrity which they have all invariable manifeſted on every occaſion in which their ſervices have been required, is deſirous of affording to them every encouragement which a due conſideration of the other branches of the Military Service, and an attention to public economy, will permit.

"He has therefore commanded me to acquaint you, for the information of the different Volunteer Corps within your County, that it is his intention to propoſe to Parliament, that the pay and allowances ſettled for the Yeomanry, Cavalry, and Volunteer Infantry, and Artillery, by the regulations of July 1806, and which were intended at that time to be granted to thoſe men only who had been enrolled antecedently to the 24th of July, 1806, ſhould in future be extended to all Volunteers who may have been enrolled ſubſequent to that period, or who may be enrolled hereafter, provided the reſpective eſtabliſhments of Volunteer Corps be not thereby exceeded.

"His Majeſty entertains the moſt ſanguine hopes that the adoption of this meaſure will have the effect of preventing the gradual decline of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps, and that it will furniſh a ſtrong inducement to the Officers commanding thoſe corps to maintain them in a ſtate of efficincy and good order.

"As the employment of Inſpecting Field Officers in a due proportion appears to his Majeſty's Government to be eſſentially neceſſary for preſerving the Volunteer force in a ſtate of efficiency, and for enabling his Majeſty's Government from time to time to form an accurate judgment of the condition, numbers, and good order of the reſpective Corps, it is his Majeſty's intention to appoint, without delay, a certain number of perſons to execute the duties of Inſpecting Field Officers in the different diſtricts.

"There are many other circumſtances connected with the Volunteer Eſtabliſhment upon which I have received reports from ſeveral quarters, which are under the conſideration of his Majeſty's Government, and upon which it may be neceſſary for me to make ſome futher communication to you hereafter; but it has been deemed important, that no time ſhould be loſt in communicating to you his Majeſty's determination upon the above points.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humle Sirvant,

HAWKESBURY.

"To his Majeſty's Lieutenants of
"Counties in Great Britain.

THE EVENING STAR,—June 10.

Parliament will certainly meet on the 22d instant for the dispatch of business, as appears by the following circular letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Members of the House of Commons:

"Downing-street, June 6.

"Sir—As Parliament will certainly meet for the dispatch of business, on the 22d instant, and as questions of the greatest importance will come under discussion, I trust you will excuse my expressing to you the anxious wish I feel for as full an attendance as possible, at the opening of the Session. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) "SP. PERCIVAL."

His Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated in Dublin with great splendour. The Duke of Richmond reviewed the whole garrison on the Phœnix Park, and the usual demonstrations of joy, firing, &c. took place. Her Grace of Richmond, with a numerous splendid attendance, was present on the occasion. A drawing room was held at the Castle, and in the evening a Grand Gala and Fete Champetre were given at the Rotunda.

A cartel arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from France. It brought over Capt. Woodriff, late of His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, which was taken in the year 1804, on her passage with convoy from St. Helena, by the Rochefort squadron, after a most determined resistance.

The manner of his enlargement is singular. Captain Woodriff had made several applications to Talleyrand to procure his release, but without success. Some time in the last month, however, he received an order, signed by Bonaparte, *in Poland*, directing him to proceed immediately to England, and to take the route of St. Maloes, a town which no Englishman is permitted to enter. On Captain W.'s arrival at this place, he found his letters forwarded, by the French Government, which had been directed to Verdun.—At St. Maloes Captain W. proceeded to engage a vessel, or cartel, to convey him to England, for which he expected to pay 40 or 50 guineas; but was there told that a vessel was provided for him by the French Government, *free* of every *expence* whatever. Our Government not to be outdone in this unexpected generosity on the part of the enemy, immediately released a French officer of equal rank with Captain W. who has been since returned to France, on terms of equal liberality.

GLASGOW,—June 5.

Wednesday, the Foundation Stone of the New Church to be built in Buchanan-ſtreet, fronting the weſt end of George ſtreet, Glaſgow, was laid, with the ſolemnity uſed on ſuch occaſions. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, accompanied by the Clergy and the Members of the Merchants' and Trades' Houſes, walked in proceſſion from the Town Hall, to witneſs the ceremony.

On arriving at the ſcite of the Church, the inſcription on the Plate to be laid under the Foundation Stone was read, when the Lord Provoſt handed the Plate to Bailie Cleland, the Convenor of the committee appointed to take charge of the building of the Church, and addreſſed him as follows:—

Bailie Cleland,

I here deliver to you this plate, to be laid under the Foundation Stone of this Church, which is to be ſet a part for the worſhip of the only true God, according to the Preſbyterian Rules eſtabliſhed by our Fathers; and I truſt it will long remain a memorial that you, and I, and our fellow citizens, have been inſtrumental in our day, in maintaining the moſt important part of our invaluable Conſtitution.

I take this opportunity of expreſſing a wiſh that Dr. Porteous, the venerable and reſpectable Miniſter of the weſt pariſh, may live to ſee the building completed, and may ſtill long continue to be a uſeful and faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt.

To which Bailie Cleland made the following reply:—

My Lord Provost,

After having heard your Lordſhip's very ſuitable addreſs, it may be deemed unneceſſary for me to ſay any thing farther. As it is uſual, however, on ſuch occaſions to make ſome reply, permit me to ſay that it muſt be gratifying to every member of the community who feels an intereſt in the ornament of this city to know, that another public building is about to be erected.

But, my Lord, it is my peculiar privilege to have the honour of congratulating your Lordſhip, and the other Repreſentatives of this great city here aſſembled, that we are now to lay the foundation of an edifice which is to be conſecrated to devotion even to that religion which is ſo happily eſtabliſhed amongſt us by the ineſtimable laws of our country, for the preſervation of which, many of our forefathers ſhed their deareſt blood.

And now, my Lord, my fervent prayer is that, as this City ſtands high in the nation, in reſpect of its Manufactures, of its Commerce, of its Public Buildings, and of its Public Spirit, ſo many it, (as in former times) ſtand high in its veneration for that religion, of the preſervation of which we have an additional pledge in the foundation which I ſhall now lay.

The Foundation Stone was then laid by Bailie Cleland, who concluded the ceremony in the following words:—

Now may the Great Architect of the Universe preſerve this Building, and protect all thoſe connected therewith!

An appropriate and highly impressive Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Porteous.

Immediately after, the Lord Provost said aloud,

"I beg leave to announce to this Meeting, that the Foundation Stone of ST. GEORGE's CHURCH of Glasgow is now laid."

The procession returned to the Town Hall, in the same order in which they set out, where the Gentlemen present partook of wine and cake, and then departed.

A military guard of the 71st regiment accompanied the procession to and from the Scite of the Church. A great concourse of spectators were present, and the greatest good order prevailed.

Inscription on the Plate:

By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,
The Foundation Stone of this Church,
Erected by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow,
was laid on the 3d day of June, 1807.
and 47th year of the reign of our most Gracious
SOVEREIGN GEORGE THE THIRD,
By Bailie JAMES CLELAND,
In presence of
The Hon. JAMES MACKENZIE, Lord Provost,
Robert M'Nair, Alexander Stewart, James Denniston, Basil
Ronald, and James Cleland, Baillies,
James Black, Dean of Guild,
Robert Austin, Deacon Convenor,
Archibald Newbigging, Treasurer,
Richard Smeilie, Master of the Works,
And the other Members of the Town Council.
WILLIAM STARK, Architect.
Waddell and Park, and Galloway and Anderson, Contractors.
Which undertaking may the SUPRENE GOD prosper.

On the reverse:

Committee of Council.
To whose care the Erection of this Edifice was entrusted,
JAMES CLELAND, Esq. Convenor.
The Hon. the LORD PROVOST,
James Black, Gilbert Hamilton, John Hamilton, Robert Robertson, David Scott, Robert Tennant, and Richard Smellie, Esqrs.

There are now living in the parish of Preston next Windham, six persons, whose united ages amount to 501 years, and all of whom are now in perfect health, and work occasionally as required. Names and ages of all as under:—Mr. Southee, farmer aged 72; John Brown 85; Astley 86; John Cock 88; Knott widow 89; Knott, her daughter, 71.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Conigſberg papers have the following account of the late interview between the King Pruſſia and the Emperor of Ruſſia:—"The Emperor made his journey from St. Peterſburgh, for the moſt part, in open ſledges. On the 1ſt of April he entered Polingen, and ſoon after his Pruſſian Majeſty arrived there in his coach, when the Emperor, without his hat, advanced ſeveral paces to meet his Pruſſian Majeſty. The carriage ſtopped, and his Majeſty ſprung from it into the arms of the Emperor. They embraced for ſome time without ſpeaking, but not without tears in their eyes; and even after they had proceeded together hand in hand, the Emperor again threw his arms round his Majeſty's neck. The King returned to Memel in the afternoon. He wiſhed to have brought the Emperor with him in his carriage, but he excuſed himſelf on account of his travelling dreſs, but on the next day, at eleven in the forenoon, he made his public entry into Memel in his Majeſty's ſtate coach. The King advanced again to meet him, they embraced, and proceeded hand in hand. All the Generals, the Miniſters, and the Court, were aſſembled in the grand ſaloon: but only Baron Hardenburgh and Prince Radzivil were permitted to aſcend the ſteps of the Throne, where the Queen was ſtanding. The Emperor on approaching her Majeſty, kiſſed her hand; her Majeſty, in return, kiſſed both the cheecks of the Emperor. "Dear Couſin," were the only words which her Majeſty's feelings would permit her to utter. The Emperor afterwards gave his Guards the following parole and counterſign, "Memel and Frederick."

The following is a liſt of ſhips now building in Chatham dock-yard, and in the merchant's yards:

Howe	120	Vigo	74	Saldanha	36
Trafalgar	98	Aboukir	74	Porcupine	32
Imgregnable	98	Creſſey	74	Hyperion	32
Warſpite	74	Leonidas	38	Bucephalus	32
Poictiers	74	Iphigenia	38	Cornelia	32
Vengeur	74	Owen Glendower	36		

Queen Mab and Racoon ſloops; Eclair, Sparrow, Hawk, Barracouſa, Nautilus, and Zenobia, gun brigs.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—Previous to that gallant officer's quitting his command in Sicily, for Conſtantinople, he received the order of St. Ferdinand, accompanied with a moſt flattering letter from his Sicilian Majeſty, which fully expreſſes the ſentiments entertained of his ſervices at that Court.

BILLS IN CHANCERY.

"Whether law has its pleasures; and if it hath, what, and how many they are; and if not, *why not?*"—Such of our readers as may doubt the propriety of this form of interrogation, and may not have read a Bill in Chancery, we refer to the files of the Court, where they will find much entertainment. There is a numerous account current among the profession, of a bill filed against an architect, for building a granary, so defectively, that a great quantity of rats got in and eat up the corn. It first charges that divers, to wit, 100,000 rats, 100,000 mice, 100,000 grey rats, 100,000 black rats, 100,000 white mice, and 100,000 grey mice, together with divers, to wit, 100,000 dormice, through divers holes, chinks, crannies, apertures, and other places, did penetrate, insinuate themselves, gain admission, and got into the said barn, &c. and then it requires in the interrogatories to the said bill, that the said defendant should, in his answer, more particularly answer and set forth whether any and what number of rats, mice, or dormice (ringing the changes on each as above), did get in, through the said chinks and crannies, or otherwise, and eat up and consume, any and what quantity of the corn and grain therein being; and if not, *why not*, &c.

It is said that in the 16th French Regiment of the line (infantry) now at Augsburgh, is the sharp shooter who shot *Lord Nelson* in the battle of Trafalgar, that he is now a serjeant, and a Member of the Legion of Honour.

The expence of the late Yorkshire Election is pretty accurately calculated at 1000l. per hour, during the Poll, for each of the parties, making the whole amount of expenditure to be 336,000l. —112,000l. for each candidate.

Sindale, (formerly Judd's) house, near Ospríne, the seat of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, has been denominated, in compliment to the Gallant General, *Monte Video*.

The *Mr. Cooper*, so much spoken of as second in a late duel, is the son of a *Lighterman* in Thames-street.

A Dublin paper states, "that some *inhuman* miscreants *killed a cow*, on Saturday se'nnight near Glanomera, in the county of Clare." The Editor will be astonished to learn, that a great many honest men kill cows, every day, in Claremarket.

THE GLOBE.—May 29, 1807.

The report of the escape of general Beresford, from the Spaniards, we are happy to find is true. The *Diomede* of 50 guns, arrived at Limerick on the 22d instant, with that gallant officer on board. She sailed from Monte Video on the 23d March, at which date Buenos Ayres was not re-captured, but every preparation had been made for that purpose.

Mr. Paul is in a more dangerous state from his wound, than he has been at any former period since the duel. The faculty now deem an amputation necessary for the preservation of his life.

Mr. Sheridan's petition against Lord Cochrane, is not for having gained a large portion, of *prize money* on the high seas, but for the too liberal *distribution* of it on shore, and that within the hallowed precincts of *Westminster*.

The following are the passengers on board the *Experiment*, recently arrived from Bombay.

Mrs and Misses Wilson, Mrs. Grisdall, Mrs. and Miss Harris, Miss Dick; colonel Sprye, his majesty's 77th regiment; captain Storey, his majesty's 65th regiment; lieutenant Ayeling, his majesty's 77th regiment; lieutenants Maw, M'Donald, and Campbell,; ensign Gould, Mr. Weeding, Monsieur Francis Jermain, and James Hillock, Esq.

The Russians are said to be on the point of evacuating Wallachia. The intelligence from that quarter is in general so vague, contradictory, and suspicious, as to deprive it of all credit. A French detachment has entered Bosnia; and, should Bonaparte prove successful on the Danube, it is probable a great part of the Army of Italy will soon after make its appearance in the Turkish provinces.

The Duke of Norfolk arrived at Sunderland on Sunday se'nnight, and took upon him the command of the Sussex Militia.

Concerning the King of Sweden, it is said—*The armistice in Pomerania is to be kept, through Policy.* But at the same time, there has been no public ratification made known, unless, indeed, the publicatin of the articles in Swedish, under the eyes of the King at Malmoe, be a tacit ratification.

Major General Wauchope, who so nobly fell in the battle of the 31st of March, in Egypt, was brother to the late Mr. Wauchope, of Niddry, near Edinburgh. Brigadier General Meade is Brother of Lord Clanwilliam, and was a volunteer in Egypt, under the immortal Abercrombie.

LONDON—June 15.

A cartel boat from Morlaix on the coast of France is arrived at Plymouth. This boat left Morlaix on Friday, and the Master of it states, that whilst in that port, he was put under guard of some soldiers, from whom he learned that a squadron of several ships of the line had lately effected their escape from Brest, and carried out a considerable force of land troops, supposed for some distant expedition.

The new Polish colours or white eagles, have been solemnly consecrated in Warsaw. In addition to the 15,000 men, who are yet to be raised, Warsaw receives a national guard of citizens under the command of M. A. Potoki, Counsellor of State.

The dispatches brought by the *Diomede*, from La Plata, state, that the town of *Colonia di Sacramento*, which is immediately opposite to Buenos Ayres, had surrendered to the British troops, with out opposition. It was from this place that the Spanish troops from Monte Video crossed the River, when they retook Buenos Ayres. The possession of it will very much facilitate our operations against that place.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up: viz.

The Sarah Christiana, Tigris, Ann, Glory, Sir William Pulteney, Northampton, Diana, and Union.

The *Mr. Bellenden Ker* (formerly Gawler) who acted as Sir Francis Burdett's friend in the late duel with Mr. Paull, is one of the claimants of the Dukedom of Roxburgh. His petition to that effect, presented by Lord Spencer, is now before the House of Peers.

Mr. Thornton, the India Director, and Member for Bridgewater, has received his Majesty's permission to use the name of Astel, instead of Thornton.

The term of years granted of the superb residence of the Duke of Malborough, at James's Park, will expire in the course of the present year. The King's Surveyors have been employed to estimate the value of the house, offices, gardens, &c. and they have rated the whole at £3,000 per annum. The present Duke has been informed he may have a renewal of that rent, but the proposal was rejected with *something like contempt*.

It is observable that as often as the matrimonial *Blacksmith* of *Gretna Green* visists London, he lodges in *Fetter*-Lane.

LONDON—June 15.

Major-General Sir George Prescott has obtained the important place of the Inspector-General ship of the Recruting Service. The office is not exactly that which was held by General Whitelock. The Town branch of it is now in the department of the Adjutant General. Sir George is merely to manage the executive part in the Isle of Wight. The whole of the offices has again been put under the direction of the Commander in Chief, instead of being under the Secretary at War, as it was for some time.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

David Scott, esq. of Dunninald, Forfarshire, to Miss Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miss Anson, sister to Viscount A.

Walter Smythe, esq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miss Louisa Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, Salop:

William Phillimore, esq of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Almeria Thornton, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey T. esq. of Muggahangar, Bedfordshire.

Lieut. Col. Read, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas R. esq of Little Stoke, Oxfordshire.

The Hon. Col Parker, of Ensham hall, Oxfordshire, to Miss Elisha Wolstenholme, daughter of William W. esq. of Holly-hill, Sussex.

At Walthamstow, M. T. Harris, esq. second son of General H. of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late William Money, esq.

Dennis O'Leary, esq. of Grosvenor place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Synbury, W. T. Williams, esq. of Charlotte place, Bloomsbury, to Miss Crawshay, of Glamorganshire

Capt. C. Kempthorne Quash, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Anne Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

John S. Story, esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss Bridecake, of Craven-street.

At Acton, James Wolfe Murray, esq. of Pringle, North Britain, to Miss Isabella Strange, eldest daughter of James S. esq. in the service of the East-India Company on the Madras establishment.

Mr. Francis Delanges, third son of William D. esq. of Spitalfields, to Miss Amelia Kuse, eldest daughter of George K. esq. of Chichester.

At Edmonston, James Lonsdale, esq. of Store-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Thornton, of Southgate.

At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Henry Kemp, to Miss Mary Kemp, of Ospringe.

At Eltham, Captain Frederick Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late colonel S. of the same corps.

John Mockett, esq. of St. Peter, in the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Mary Minter, of Sandwich.

At Dover, Charles Newhouse, esq, captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Harriet Biggs, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Dover.

At Deal, Mr. Lawry, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Boys, of Sandwich.

Mr. Charles Darby, of Canterbury, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of Mr. Danby H.

At Beckenham, Brownlow Matthew, eſq. ſon of the late general Matthew, to Miſs Naylor.

At Tiverton, John Ritſo, eſq to Miſs C. Boyce.

At Llanchan, Denbighſhire, Simon Yorke, eſq. of Erthig, to Miſs Holland, ſecond daughter of John H. eſq. of Teyrdan.

At Edinburgh, Roger Aytoun, eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, eſq. of Kinmouth.

Patrick Sanderſon, eſq. to Miſs Helen Chriſtie, daughter of the late Archibald Chriſtie, eſq. late of Ratho.

James Noirne, eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Hill daughter of the late Dr. John H. Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

In Dublin, Hans Hamilton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miſs Ann Mitchell, daughter of H. Hugh M. eſq.

Daniel Oathwaite Blythe, eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs Charlotte Harper, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Harper, of Edge-vare-road, St. Maryle-bone.

John Maude, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, to Miſs Hartwell, daughter of George Hartwell, eſq. of Laleham, Middleſex.

Daniel Collyer, eſq of Gray's In, to Miſs Sarah Duff, the third and youngeſt daughter of the honorable Alexander Duff, and niece to the Earl of Fife, and to George Skene, eſq. of Skene.

At Tyrone, county Galway, James Kelly. eſq. ſon of the late Denis Kelly, of Caſtle Kelly, to Miſs St. George, daughter of Chriſtopher St. George, eſq.

Richard Maunſell, eſq. only ſon of John Maunſell, eſq. of Portalington, to Miſs Woods, only daughter of John Woods, eſq. of Winter Lodge, county of Dublin.

Richard Chambers, eſq. of Ely-place, to Harriet, third daughter of John Newman, eſq. of Skinner-ſtreet.

Captain Edward Saunderſon, of the Buffs, to Miſs Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, Bart.

Aubrey De Vere Hunt, eſq. only ſon of Sir Vere Hunt, Bart. of Curragh, co. Limerick, to Miſs Rice, daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, of Mount Trenchard, in ſaid county, eſq.

Philip, Auguſtus Hanrott, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Caroline Cory, daughter of R. Cory, eſq. of Yarmouth.

DEATHS.

In Berner's-ſtreet, in his 46th year, John Opie, eſq. Profeſſor of Painting in the Royal Academy,

In Hannover-ſquare, John Tirel Morin, eſq.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lionel Colmore, eſq.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, Robert Catts, eſq. late commiſſary of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, 51.

Lieutenant-colonel Bromfield, of Southfield, in Jamaica, ſecond brother to Stephen B. eſq of Haſſington Mains Berwickſhire.

At St. James's-place, the Hon. Francis Tracy, firſt bed chamer women to her Majeſty, and only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Viſcount T. 93.

At her mother's houſe, in Harley-ſtreet, in the 12th year of her age, the Hon. Miſs Anne Rodney, youngeſt daughter of Lady R. and ſiſter to the preſent Lord R.

At his ſeat at Stanton Downham, Suffolk, in his 79th year, Charles Sloane, Earl of Cadongan, Viſcount Chelſea, and a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum.

This venerable nobleman was twice married. By his first lady he had six sons three of whom died in the service of their country. Thomas who was in the royal navy, was lost in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the service of the East India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucie. His Lordship's two eldest daughters, by his second marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, brother to Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Charles Henry Viscount Chelsea, now Earl of Cadogan.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Walter Long, esq.

In Gracechurch-street, John Poole Baratty, esq.

At his house in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, deeply lamanted by all who knew him, William George Silbey, esq. treasurer of the Hon. East-India Company. In his official department he invariably discharged his duty with fidelity, and assiduity, and in all respects with satisfaction to the company and honor to himself.

At Brompton, aged 73, Sawrey Gilpin, esq. R. A. a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant-colonel John Hatfield. He was born on the 14th of February, 1738, at the seat of his father, the Rev. Leonard Hatfield, Killanure, near Athlone, in the country of Westmeath, Ireland. Early evincing a predilection for an active life, in the year 1755, he became a midshipman in the royal navy; but shortly after exchanging the naval for militay service, he received a pair of colours in the 43d regiment of foot; and was a partaker of the glory acquired by the ever to be regretted Wolfe, on the plains of Quebec.

Edward Edwards, esq. R. A.

At Jardine Hall, Sir Wm. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth.

At Hill House, Berwick, John Somerville, esq. of Ivelaw, 82.

At York, Mr. John Fothergill, 64, descended from an ancient family that was established in the north of England at the period of the Norman conquest. He was a near relation of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the people called Quakers, whose society he eminently adorned by his sound principles, and a life of exemplary virtue.

At Pontefract, Major Fox, formerly town-major of Carlisle, 73.

At Thrisk, William Whytehead, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at that place.

At Urswick, near Ulverston, the reverend Richard Fleming, 85.

At Garithwaite Hall, William Rawlinson, esq.

At Standish Hall, Edward Townley Standish, esq.

At Watnall, Christopher Rolleston, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county in 1805.

At Louth, Joshua Fitche, gent. 80. His property, which was very considerable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniskillen regiment of dragoons. It may be justly said of him, that he was a real disciple of the late John Elwes, of penurious notoriety.

At Gainsbro', John Nettleship, esq. 84

At Grantham, Wildbore Garner, esq. one of the justices of that borough, 77.

David Lely, esq. an eminent solicitor and town-clerk of the borough.

Posthumous Bulligant, esq. solicitor, 28.

At Woolwich, colonel Moorsom, of the royal marines.

At Chichester, Lady Viscountess Lifford, 75. She was the second wife of Js. the late viscount, lord chancellor of Ireland, and mother to Lieutenant-General

Hewitt, She was the daughter of the rev. Charles Bayly, of Knaveſtock, Eſſex.

At Lewes, Mr. Richard Smith, 64.

At Chicheſter, John Diggens, eſq. banker.

At Rudgwick, Michael Harmes, eſq.

At Caſtle-houſe, Calne, George Rooke, eſq. formerly captain in the 6th or Inniſkellen dragoons.

At Runnington, near Wellington, William Shattock, eſq.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, Dowager counteſs of Mayo, relict of his Grace the late Archbiſhop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo. This lady was Miſs Meade, daughter to the late Lady Cavendiſh, and ſiſter to the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

At Stonehouſe Barracks, lieutenant colonel Smith, one of the field-officers of the Plymouth diviſion of royal marines.

At Swanſea, Edward Elton, eſq. late of Burley-hill.

At Edinburgh, Sir J. Ramſay, of Balmain, bart. He is ſucceeded in his title by his only brother, captain T. R.

Vice-admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny, who commanded the Belliqueux in the battle of Camperdown, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on that occaſion.

Dr. John Gardener member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, 80.

Lady Lockhart.

Mrs. Cochrane Stuart, ſiſter to the late Sir John S. of Alanhank, bart.

Joſeph French, eſq. 78.

At Cairnborrow, James Stewart, eſq. 86.

At Greenhall, Theophilus Ogilvie, of Achlumies, eſq. many years collector of cuſtoms at Aberdeen.

In Dublin, the honorable Mrs. Forward, wife of the honorable William F. ſecond ſon of the late counteſs of Wicklow. Mrs. F. was niece to the late Earl of Charlemont.

At her mother's houſe, Viſcounteſs Longford.

Huling Hughes, eſq. inſpector of Franks in the general poſt office.

At Marino, near Dublin, the Counteſs Dowager, of Charlemont, mother of the preſent earl.

At Millinger, James, Murray, eſq civil engineer of the Royal Canal, Dublin, who has left no ſuperior in his profeſſion, and few equals as a private gentleman.

At Bearhaven, Florence O'Sulivan, eſq. aged 111 years: He was born in the reign of King William, in the year 1696, and retained his ſight, hearing, and the uſe of his faculties to the laſt moment.

At Sleaford, lieuenant colonel Wade, of the 30th regiment of foot, 47.

At Wanlip, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of that pariſh, and a juſtice of the peace for the county.

At Litchfield, Francis Cobb, eſq. receiver general of the county, 82.

On his way to Huntley Hall, from Briſtol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health, ſince his return from Calabria, captain Bulkeley, of the 81ſt regt. late aid-de-camp to major general Sir John Stuart.

At Ludford Park, aged 74, Nicholas, Lechmere Charlton, formerly colonel of the Worceſterſhire militia, and M. P. for the city of Worceſter. This gentleman was eldeſt ſon of Edmund Lechmere, eſq. M. P. for the county of Worceſter, and couſin to that great lawyer Nicholas Lord Lechmere, whom he ſucceeded in the Hanley-caſtle property about two years ago: he took the ſurname of Charlton, purſuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Charlton, bart. whoſe large eſtates at Ludford devolved to him on that condition.

At Lower Wick, near Worceſter, Thomas Wood, eſq. 77.

At Ipſwich, Philip Bacon, eſq. 76. He was a lineal deſcendant from the Lord-Keeper Bacon; was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1764; and was many years lieutenant-colonel of the weſt Suffolk militia.

At Weſtonhall, near Beccles, Wm. Woodley, eſq: 86.

At Antigua, General Vaudeleur.

In Grenada, Samuel Oſborne Gibbes, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Philip G. and receiver of confiſcated property in that iſland.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108; he was a member of the Legion of Honour, was born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699, entered the regiment of Touraine the 17th of September, 1716, and ſerved without interruption for the ſpace of 92 years. He received a muſket-ball in the neck at the ſiege of Kehl, in 1733, and ſeven ſabre wounds, ſix of which were obſervable on his head at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy, and a ſon, a veteran and corporal in the ſame company, killed in 1782; there is another, who ſtill ſerves with honour. In 1787, his regiment was ordered to march to the coaſt, to embark; he performed the whole march on foot; ſaying, that as he never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence them. On the 8th of November, 1787, he was preſented to the king and royal family; he was then ordered a penſion of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which to revert to his wife in caſe of his death, and on her deceaſe, 100 franks to each of his children. For ſome years he has lived as a veteran at Tours. Bounaparte preſented him with the Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and a penſion of 1200 franks. On the removal of the aſhes of General Monnier, he was one of the four commiſſaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldeſt ſoldier in Europe.

At his houſe, in New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens. John Waſdale, M. D. a native of the County of Cumberland.

At Shrewſbury, James Reyniſh, eſq. His death was owing to a melancholy accident. Being on a party of pleaſure down the Severn the day bofore, the wadding of one of the guns which was diſcharged from the boat penetrated his ſide. He languiſhed in extreme pain till the following day.

At St. Andrew's, Nicholas Vilant, eſq. Proceſſor of Mathematics in the United College of St. Andrew's.

At Graveſend, Richard Spiller, eſq. Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

In William-ſtreet, Dublin, Alderman William James: he rode out on Friday forenoon, returned in apparently better health than he had experienced for a conſiderable time, and eat a very hearty dinner; after which, while in the act of taking a glaſs of wine, he fell into a fit, and never after uttered a ſentence.

At Dove-hill, in the King's county, Edward Molloy, eſq. after a long and ſevere illneſs.

At Dunbar, Captain John Fraſer, of the Inverneſsſhire Militia.

At Waterford, Captain James Hamilton, of the 3d garriſon battalion, eldeſt ſon of the late James Hamilton, eſq. of Stevenſton.

At Salt-hill, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Montpenſier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the Blood-Royal of France.

Sir James Durno, lately his Majeſty's Conſul at Memel, &c.

A. Robertſon, M. D. Surgeon of the 21ſt regiment of Foot, ſon of Mr. J. Robertſon, Canongate-head, Edinburgh.

At Beckenham, Robert Hunt, eſq.

At Sedgeberrow, J. Lavender, eſq. many years banker, of Eveſham.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 2d October, major Gurnell, to miss Molesworth.

At Cuddalore, on the 19th ultimo, captain Menase Lopas Pereira, of the 2d battalion 11th regiment native infantry, to miss Marie Du Rohne.

At Trichinopoly, on the 26th October, lieutenant Henry Dumas, of the 1st battalion 3d regiment native infantry to miss Jane Jackson.

BIRTHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th instant, the lady of John Reid, esq. of a son.

On Friday the 6th instant, the lady of George Moore, esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Sir Benjamin Sulivan's, on the 1st instant, Richard Fleming, esq. of the Bengal civil service.

On Saturday evening, the 31st ultimo, after a long and painful illness, and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations, Mrs. Lucy Dupuy, widow of Henry Dupuy, esq. late an attorney of the honorable the mayor's court of this presidency.—This lady's benevolence was manifest on many occasions, and her death will be a source of regret to several indigent families, who derived their support from her bounty.

On the 23d ultimo, on board his majesty's ship Culloden, at sea, David Fleming, esq. surgeon of that ship, aged 32, after a tedious illness which he underwent with the truest Christian patience and fortitude.—The loss of this excellent man, is severely felt by his surviving friends, as well as by the whole crew, who were attached to him by the most lively gratitude for that anxiety for their welfare which was the uniform guide of his conduct.

On Thursday the 5th instant, after a short but severe illness Walter Grant, esq. master in equity, &c. &c. aged 36 years.—The loss of a man so eminent for the public and domestic virtues which adorned his character, for the unbounded benevolence, well cultivated understanding and pure sentiments of honor and integrity which shone so conspicuously the guide of his conduct, will be long deplored, with the most lively regret by his numerous circle of sorrowing relations and surviving friends.

At Connatoor, on the 7th instant, the infant daughter of lieutenant colonel Floyer, commanding that station.

On the 27th ultimo, at Nellore, the daughter of Kirby Dalrymple, esq.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Anthony Jeremiah, aged 48 years and 6 months, after a painful and lingering illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude for a period of sixteen years, his loss is deeply regretted by his numerous family and friends.

Lately at Hydrabad, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Nicholas Plyte, of his highness the Nizam's service, a gentleman esteemed, and much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 19th instant, at Bangalore, on his way from Seringapatam to Madras, Mr. Peter Kelly.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Arrah, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, William Loch, esq. of the honorable company's civil service, to miss Juliana Cock.

Lately at Meerzapre, near Nuddea, James Donnithorne, esq. collector of Nuddea, to miss Bampton.

On Friday the 16th October, captain Yates, commander of the honorable company's ship City of London, to miss St. Leger, daughter of major general St. Leger.

On the 20th October, captain Abraham Thompson, to miss Anne Kerr.

On the 2d November, George John Siddons, esq. of the civil service, to miss Fombelle.

On the 20th October, Mr. Richard Gatton, of the honorable company's marine service, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson.

On the 30th October Mr. Hans Hansen, to miss Elizabeth Fairlie.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 10th ultimo, Mrs. John Urquhart, of a daughter.

At the Free School, Mrs. Edmonds, of a son.

On the 10th ultimo, the lady of major Thomas Morgan, of a son.

On Monday the 5th instant, at Dacca, the lady of Alexander Ogilvy, esq. of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th August. the lady of captain Radcliffe, of his majesty's 17th Foot, of a son.

On the 16th October, the lady of W. B. Ince, esq. of a son.

At Allahabad on the 2d instant, the lady of William Trower Smith, esq. of a son.

On the 27th October, at the house of John Hall, esq. the lady of Alexander Haig, esq. of a daughter.

On the 21st October last, Mrs. Dowing, of a son.

On the 21st October at Futtyghur, the lady of R. Robertson, esq of a daughter.

The lady of Edward Strettell, esq. of a daughter.

On the 26th ultimo, at Chaundpore, Mrs. William Brown, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Captain Charles Durand, of his majesty's 22d regiment.

On the 1st October, at Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Mr. Alexander Brown.

On the 5th instant at Dinagepore, miss Sanford, sister of J. Sanford, esq. collector of that district.

On the 25th October, in the 75th year of his age, Neemy Churn Mullick, an eminent Hindoo, of the banker tribe, leaving property to the enormous amount of one Crore and twenty-five lacs of rupees, or in Pounds Sterling, upwards of one million and a half. This immense property is bequeathed in unequal proportions to two daughters and eight surviving sons of the deceased. The mode of distribution is, we understand, disputed, by a part of the legatees, and will probably occasion considerable discussion, to the Supreme Court.

On tho 29th October, Mr. George Hooke, of the country service.

At Fort William, on Tuesday, the 27th Oct. the infant son of Mr. Goddard.

On the 18th October, captain Bontine, late commander of the ship La Fortune, belonging to Bombay.

At Berhampore, on the 2d of October, Henry Creighton, esq. and on the 23d of October, William Grant, esq. both of Goamalty, near Malda.

At Bencoolen, on the 17th August, on her passage to Europe, with the Lord Keith Indiaman, the lady of G. C. Master, esq. of the Bengal civil service.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On the 3d October, the lady of captain Hannah, of his majesty's 65th regiment, was safely delivered of a daughter.

The lady of captain Robert Vincent, of a son.

On Sunday last the lady of W. T. Money, esq. was safely delivered of a son.

At Surat on the 16th instant, Mrs. Debream, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, in the 62d year of his age, Alexander Adamson, esq. of the civil service of this presidency, where, during a period of nearly thirty years, he had been engaged in the houorable pursuits of commerce, to which, having long transacted his extensive business without the aid of a partner, his health has for a considerable time, become the painful sacrifice. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous assemblage of the British inhabitants—many attracted by esteem for his worth, and all by respect for his memory. We have, within the last year, had the melancholy task of recording, in our Obituary, the loss of several valuable members of this community—some snatched from the bosoms of their families or the affections of their friends, in the gay spring of life.—Others after toiling in an uncongenial clime for the acquisition of wealth, or the sweets of independence—suddenly hastened, in a later stage of existence, " to that Bourn whence no traveller returns" while their delusive hopes were fondly fixed on a speedy return to their native land.

On the 3d Nov. T. J. Cocker, esq. second assistant to the collector of Baroach.

On Tuesday morning the 23d instant, lieutenant Robert Campbell of the 3d regiment native infantry on this establishment, in the 23d year of his age, who, had it pleased Providence to have lengthened his days would under the impulse of an ardent zeal to promote every public service on which he was employed, have eminently distinguished himself in a profession which his virtues and talents so fairly promised to adorn. He arrived in this country, about three years ago, with a superior advantages of a highly cultivated mind, richly stowed with classical knowledge, and elegant literature—and with an ardent desire of extending his mental acquirements of which his innate diffidence allowed him to entertain a very humble sense, he zealously applied himself to the acquisition of the native languages, in which his early proficiency was so great as to have attracted the notice of Government and the Commander in Chief and to have procured for him, the flattering office of instructing others, whose studies had been, of as long duration as his own. Enervated and at length borne down, by the debilitating effects of a consuming fever, he was reluctantly compelled to return to the presidency, where, in the bosom of those friends to whom his virtues had endeared him, he concluded his short and honorable career, with that calm composure with which the consciousness of a well spent life, endues the spirit of the good—and with that pious "resignation to the will of God" (in his last moments thus emphatically expressed,) which a just sense of religion only can inspire.

A CARD.

THE EDITOR of the MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL not unmindful of what he holds to be his bounden duty, avails himself of the completion of his *Fifth Volume*, to return his *most grateful thanks* for very extensive and liberal patronage he has continued to receive :—he trusts his Miscellany will *continue* to be worthy of that patronage ; and that, (in addition to local information) it will generally be found to possess an interesting selection of modern literature, from the most recent and admired publications of the British Press.

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